PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,712.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th May	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd „	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	......	...
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th „	OCEANA	6610	......	...
26th „	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	......	...
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th „	HIMALAYA	6898	......	..
24th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st „	EGYPT	7912	......	...
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th „	ARABIA	7903	......	...
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th „	OCEANA	6610	......	..

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall	...	..	May 13	—
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	......	June 9
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 7
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	
B. Merton Hall	—	..	..	Augt. 2
B. C. City of Benares	June 26	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	—	..	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 25	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	—
B. C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
B. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
B. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
B. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	..
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
KAISER	2,800	Pohlenz	10th May.
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Muhlbauer	21st May

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th April, 1908.

Messrs. C. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, KEYMER LONDON. TELEGRAMS! LONDON.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon 10th May	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 6th May	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 7th May	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, 10th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,150 tons, sailing on or about 8th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
3rd May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	to start on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June „
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. „
NERA	5,528	X	2nd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	21st May 1909.
NERA	5,528	Martin	13th June 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to an other steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILLIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exmpted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... „ 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchun
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital .... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .... „ 14,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
J. GREIG,
AGENT
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

---

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges. particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore,
Lahore
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Zanzibar.
Mombasa
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

BOMBAY
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

Milk Scones

at tea-time are always appreciated and enjoyed, and if prepared with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder, less time is taken in making and baking. They may be baked in a quick oven in from three to five minutes, and served to table immediately. 'Paisley Flour' Scones are best when new. Remember

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The SURE Raising Powder
—one part to eight of ordinary flour.
Recipes in every tin.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

THE ARMY CLOCK.

LIKE the Carriage Clock will go in any position packed up in a Trunk or Box, it has a well finished and a superior quality of lever movement, in the manufacture of which the utmost individual care is bestowed. The objects chiefly aimed at in THE ARMY CLOCK are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. THE ARMY CLOCK has a strong, well finished solid lever movement, enamelled dial with bold figures, goes for eight days, the striking clocks strike the hours and half hours, is enclosed in a solid outer leather case for travelling. The case of the clock itself is a substantial nickel drum opening at the back on a hinge to admit of winding and setting of hands.

This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as

CAMP CLOCK

FOR
INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS,
DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
FOREST OFFICERS, &c., &c.

PRICES:

	Rs.		
inch dial Striking hours and half hours	65	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ „	85	0	0
„ Timepiece (non-striker)	55	0	0
„ „ „ „	60	0	0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

LA FLOR DE NERALDO.

		Weight per cent. lb.	oz.	Per box. Rs.	a.
Admirals... ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	13	17	8
Prince de Monaco.	„ 50 ...	1	8½	25	0
Bouquets ...	„ 25 ...	1	5	16	0
Bouquet Elegantes	„ 25 ...	1	5	10	0
Regalia Metropole	„ 50 ...	1	8¼	17	8
LA FLOR DE HENRY CLAY.					
Regalia de la Reina.	In boxes of 25 ...	1	8	13	12
Regalia Preciosa Extra Fina	„ 25 ...	1	5	13	12
Regentes ...	„ 25 ...	1	14	13	0
Britanica Chica...	„ 50 ...	1	7½	23	0
Dalias ...	„ 50 ...	1	1	15	0
BOCK.					
Plaisir Imperial...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	12	16	0
Favorcidos ...	„ 50 ...	1	2½	15	0
Perfectos Extra...	„ 25 ...	1	11	17	8
LA CORONA.					
Bayaderas	In boxes of 50 ...	1	5	15	0
Puritanos Extra Fina	„ 50 ...	1	5½	17	12
Austriacos ...	„ 25 ...	2	1	17	8
LA INTIMIDAD.					
Rosas Extra Fina	In boxes of 50 ...	1	6½	12	0
Claveles	„ 50 ...	1	5	14	0
A. DE VILLAR Y. VILLAR.					
Alicantes ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	9	15	0
Regalia de la Reina	„ 25 ...	1	4	11	0
Non plus Ultra...	„ 50 ...	1	8¼	35	0
Arturos ...	„ 25 ...	1	12	17	8
Deleites ...	„ 25 ...	1	1	12	0
Especials ...	„ 50 ...	1	8¼	15	0
LA ROSA AROMATICA.					
Aromaticos ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	1	7	8
Regalia Corona ...	„ 50 ...	1	5	11	0

DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS.

		Rs.	
La Lista Regalia Elegante ... per box of 50 ...	Rs.	2	12
Cherry Brandy, very popular ... 50 ...		3	0
Natural Principes Bouquets ... 50 ...		3	4
Rarezas ... 50 ...		3	8
La Fortuna, Diplomaticos ... 50 ...		4	0
La Bolsa, Imperiales ... 50 ...		5	0
Las Hermanas Mexican ... 50 ...		5	4
Mi Bella, Delicious Smoke ... 50 ...		5	8
La Flor De Medana, Dainties ... 50 ...		6	0
El Sol, Imperiales ... 25 ...		4	0
La Bolsa Superiores ... 25 ...		4	8
Primissima, Esceptionales ... 50 ...		7	0

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In square boxes of 50... ... ... per box ... Rs. 6 0
The above are packed in cedar wood inside, and Vacuum tin outside, in fine condition.

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Dona Anna with Gold foil ... ... per box of 50 ...	Rs.	12	0
Vera, Flor Fina „ ... ... 25 ...		6	8
Flor de Alma, Silver foil „ ... ... 25 ...		4	0

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
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WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 6	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF MADRAS."

ARRIVED ON 3RD MAY, 1909.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 3rd May, 1909.

NOTICE.

SALE of the ESTATE, RAMCHANDRA HALL with CHAWLS, will be closed this week.

K. M. PHATAK,
Member, Court of Wards,
in charge of the Estate.

Tardeo, 3rd May, 1909.

NOTICE.

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AMSTERDAM.

WE have CEASED to work as AGENTS of the above Company from THIS DAY.

HORMUSJEE EDULJEE DAWUR & SONS.
26th April 1909.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

OLD TELEGRAPH WIRE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of OLD TELEGRAPH WIRE will shortly be available for SALE, weighing 1,200 lbs. per mile, along the Telegraph line between Kurnool and Janumpet, at Rs. 5 per 100 lbs., taken delivery of on the spot. Intending purchasers should communicate with the Undersigned, who will consider any reasonable offers.

W. SHARPE,
Superintendent, Telegraph Stores.
Dated Alipore, the 26th April, 1909.

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FOR SALE.

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A LARGE QUANTITY of OLD TELEGRAPH WIRE, weighing 1,200 lbs. per mile, is FOR SALE, at certain Stations, along the E. B. S. Railway, East Indian Railway, N.-W. Railway, at Rs. 5 per 100 lbs., exclusive of freight and handling charges. Intending purchasers should communicate with the Undersigned, who will consider any reasonable offers.

W. SHARPE,
Superintendent, Telegraph Stores.
Dated Alipore, the 27th April, 1909.

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WHEREAS THERMOS LIMITED of 8, Long Lane Aldersgate, in the City of London, England, is the proprietor of Indian Exclusive Privilege or Letters Patent No. 94 of 1907.

And whereas the said THERMOS LIMITED is also the proprietor of a Trade-Mark consisting of the word "THERMOS" which Trade-Mark has been Registered in the United Kingdom and Declarations in respect thereof Registered in India.

And whereas it has come to the knowledge of the said THERMOS LIMITED that Flasks are being imported into India which infringe the said Indian Patent and the said Trade-Mark.

Notice is hereby given that all THERMOS FLASKS manufactured by the said THERMOS LIMITED are marked as follow:—Engl. Patent Thermos No 4421-04 and that all Flasks or Bottles not so marked and all Flasks or Bottles not the manufacture of the said Thermos Limited which utilize a vacuum produced on the Thermos principal are infringements of the said Indian Patent rights and such Flasks or Bottles if bearing the word "Thermos" without the above Patent number are also infringements of the said Trade-Mark rights.

And that legal proceedings will be adopted against Infringers to uphold and enforce such rights to the fullest extent.

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This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints. In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has thirty years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE: This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 18, 1903.

"IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—" We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to
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WHOLESALE AGENTS:
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Victoria [illegible] and Messrs. DICKSON & Co.
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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
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OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1*s*. $3\frac{3}{4}$*d*. to 1*s*. $4\frac{23}{32}$*d*.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE [illegible]E,
[illegible]EEN STREET, FORT.

1909.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. $13\frac{1}{2}$d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

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AN EXPERT TURNER and FITTER for lathe and general engineering repair work, for the Yeravda Prison Press. Pay Rs. 30-1-35 per mensem with quarters. Only qualified men with first-class credentials need apply to the Undersigned.

C. S. LOWSON, Captain, I.M.S.,
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TO LET.

FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front. Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120 Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

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Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

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17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

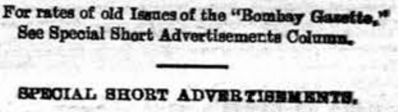
DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA



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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

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With 18 Years' Practical Experience.

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STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction,' free on application.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 8
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 4
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	... Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	„ 3-0	do.
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Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [3RD MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 30th April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	10	10,553
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	20	22,680

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. „ 29th April
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th Jan.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 6 lacs up.

Exchange :—

The Market has been unchanged and steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T.T. and demand Bank bills and most Banks would buy Credits at 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight. The enquiry for remittance has been very small, while on the other hand, private bills have been very scarce. Far Eastern rates remain steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months'sight ..	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	134 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	178 1-2

Government Paper :—

The Market has been very quiet to-day, opening at 94 1-2 ready and 94 9-16 for the settlement and closing unchanged. There has not been much doing in the Bazaar but the market is steady at our quotations. Calcutta market is also steady at 94 1-2.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 94·8
1st Settlement ... ... „ 94·9

Bullion:—

On Saturday the price of Bar silver in London was 1-8 down at 24s. 5-16d. for ready and for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-4 down at 52s. 3-4d. Locally the market has been quiet, the ready rate opening at 62s. 3-16d. ex-duty and closing unchanged. Forward rates have been steady as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	62	3	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	62	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market opened quiet but steady at about Saturday's closing rates, and a small business has been done in settlements of May contracts. At the close the market is steady as under.

A moderate business was done in ready cotton at Colaba, both exporters and mills being in the market. Prices were steady. Sales are reported as 7,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	261	May.
Good M. G. Broach	255 1-2	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	247	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	242-3	„
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola	240-1	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	240-1	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	233	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	228	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	233	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	236	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	197	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns H. G.	235-6	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar.	254	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 Bales.
Total Imports ... ... nil

Future Delivery Prices :—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
5·44 —03	5·41 —03	5·53 —02	5·49 —04	
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jany.-Feb.**
5·46 —04	5·44 —04	5·42 —04	5·41 —04	5·41 —04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 13 0 B. T.
May ... ... „ 7 4 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firmer with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ... Rs. 6 15 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ... „ 7 10 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi May... ... „ 7 10 0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

Prices are steady and there is business doing as under :—

May ... ... Rs. 9 10 6 R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 8 0
May ... ... Rs. 6 2 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

July-Aug. ... ... Rs. 6 6 0 R.T.
Tone—steady.

WHEAT—

The market is firm and we quote as under :

White Delhi, May ... ... Rs. 6 3 6 R.T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. May „ 6 6 0
Soft Red Ready ... ... 42 0 0 per candy

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay 1,460
India 75 1-2
Indian Specie Bank ... 57

Mills :—

Century 280
David 440
Empress 295
Kohinoor 750
Manockji Petit ... 3,235 May
Phoenix ... ... 98½ C. D.

Presses :—

New Berar... ... 480
New Mofussil ... 680

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary ... 114
„ „ „ Preference 151
Bombay Flour Mill ... 875
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ... 315
Colaba Land and Mill ... 1,090
Marcks & Co. ... 130
Treacher and Co ... 645

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej ... 593
Tapti-Valley ... 430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	5,743	bales.
Wheat	30,018	cwts.
Linseed	11,098	„
Rapeseed	6,898	„
Gingellyseed	Nil	
Poppyseed...	7,189	„
Groundnuts	876	„
Castorseed ...	8,017	„
Rice	2,415	„
Myrabollams	1,053	„
Cottonseed...	9,105	„
Mowraseed...	Nil	
Gram	1,566	„
Joowar	2,037	„
Maize	Nil	„

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Nil

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 1st May 1909, as compared with the statement of 24th April 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 24. Rs.	May 1 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	33,41,304	33,01,317
Public Deposits at Branches	87,76,793	77,45,711
Other Deposits	7,86,59,849	7,81,73,457
Post Bills	19,602	19,602
Sundries	23,42,156	24,34,940
Rs...	11,32,39,704	11,17,75,027
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,57,54,358	1,49,39,580
Other authorised Securities.	17,44,750	16,40,899
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,08,77,534	2,08,93,021
Loans do. do.	2,87,36,702	2,77,37,650
Bills discounted and purchased	1,95,97,544	1,93,09,693
Dead Stock	3,09,141	3,09,399
Stamps	5,698	5,626
Bullion	6,79,451	6,69,163
Balances with other Banks.	6,23,855	6,03,679
Sundries	3,51,870	4,41,093
Cash	2,45,53,800	2,51,65,225
	11,32,39,704	11,17,75,027

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 20th April, 1909 as compared with the statement of 27th April 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 20. Rs.	a.	p.	April 27. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,65,00,000	0	0	1,65,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,37,67,080	6	8	1,54,29,387	12	1
Other Deposits, &c	16,31,17,953	1	3	16,63,70,295	7	3
Bank Post Bills, &c	5,40,222	8	6	5,48,764	9	4
Sundries	22,18,531	15	3	22,61,020	5	10
Rs ..	21,61,43,787	15	8	22,11,09,468	2	6
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,62,32,140	0	0	2,59,15,971	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	38,62,743	0	0	36,37,413	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,98,87,471	11	3	4,79,81,464	11	6
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,92,84,263	2	2	4,79,70,455	4	4
Bills discounted, &c	2,69,14,600	1	10	2,67,37,391	8	1
Balances with other Banks ...	32,32,991	15	1	37,38,038	11	3
Bullion	3,902	12	0	3,902	12	0
Dead Stock	19,75,730	11	4	19,77,514	2	7
Stamps	19,576	14	11	19,244	13	10
Sundries	1,13,867	5	11	2,17,407	1	10
	16,15,27,287	10	6	15,81,98,803	1	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office.. Cash, &c., at Branches ...	5,46,16,500	5	2	6,29,10,665	1	1
	21,61,43,787	15	8	22,11,09,468	2	6

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	2,28,001	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	18,90,312	Increase.
Other Deposits	32,52,342	do
Post Bills	8,542	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,41,499	Decrease.
Loans	19,06,007	do
Accounts of Credit	13,13,808	do
Mercantile Bills	1,77,209	do
Cash at Head Office	92,02,370	Increase.
Cash at Branches	9,08,205	Decrease.

Percentage 34·07.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—200 cwts turmeric, 100 cwts nigerseed Baner Krause; 9,694 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 1,001 cwts methiseed, J. Lukhmidas; 500 cwts oil seeds, J Lukhmidas; 168 cwts linseed, A Moritz & Co; 150 bales hemp, 100 bales gunny cuttings, P. Bhimji.

Glenelg s—2,200 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

Trafford Hall s—5,067 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—60 bales hemp, D M Doonji and Co; 80 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 9 cases brassware, B. B. Bhootwalla; 88 cwts old rubber, A H A Shaiwalla; 85 bales hides and skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 34 bales hides and skins, H O N Moosa; 19 bales hides, H N and H Essa; 100 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—515 cwts myrabollams A. Khimji.

FOR HULL.

Glenelg s—4,200 cwts cottonseed, A. Khimji; 4,200 cwts cottonseed, A. Khimji.

Dido s—5 bales hemp H. Govindji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Red Cross s—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

Planet Neptune s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts mustardseed, Baner and Krause; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Graham s—200 cwts turmeric Baner and Krause.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Graham s—100 bales cotton waste, N Damjee; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 56 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 500 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co; 660 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 100 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 210 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 1,320 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton fly, J C Tadiwalla; 1,250 cwts rose oil, Baner Krause; 501 cwts myrabollams, W Beohar; 870 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co; 60 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 112 bales cotton; Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Thistle s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co; 2,994 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 260 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed; 1,600 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—400 cwts dill seed, Baner and Krause; 990 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri; 101 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—200 casks salted skins, Stein Forbes and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR TORONTO.

Castalia s—7 bales woollen rugs, Latham and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Wellington s—100 bales cotton, M Bhimjee and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—450 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—420 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—54 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR MOJI

Takasaki Maru s—836 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Takasaki Maru s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PHILLIPS.—May 3, at Marine Lines, Bombay, Mildred, the beloved wife of R. M. Phillips, Acting Commissioner of Police. (Mofussil and English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PARKER.—April 29, at Secunderabad, the wife of the Rev. W. A. H. Parker, Chaplain, of a son.

PECK—April 27, at Murree, the wife of Major A. W. Peck, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSTONE—CLARKE—April 20, at Tezpore Church, Assam, by the Rev. H. C. Orpwood, Chaplain, Sibsagar, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Gedye, Robert Johnstone, of Nahor Rani T. E., Tezpore, son of the late Robert Johnstone of Yokohama, Japan, to Theresa Cecil, daughter of the Rev. Langton Clarke, D. D., of 25 Clarendon Square, Leamington Spa.

DEATHS.

BONNER—April 26, at Lucknow, Annie Beatrice Bonner.

CRICHTON—April 14, at Darjeeling, Matilda Crichton, for many years Art Mistress in the Diocesan Girls School, Darjeeling, and daughter of the late Rev. Andrew Crichton, LL.D. of Edinburgh.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 11-8m., 11-0a. Low water, 4-36m., 4-52a.
Bombay High Court, vacation sitting.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Y. M. C. A. vs. Pioneers "A," Marine Lines.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "The right to rule is acquired by ruling ourselves aright."—"Chicago Tribune."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 5th. Full Moon, 5h. 37-8m. p.m.; May 13th, Last Quarter, 10h. 15-3m. a.m.; May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12-0m. p.m.; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m.; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m.; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m.; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, May 5.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 11-39m., 11-25a. Low water, 5-4m., 5-27a.

Thursday, May 6.—Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races (Last.) Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 0-11m., 11-58a. Low water, 5-33m., 6-2a.

Friday, May 7.—Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 2 m. High water, 0-45a. Low water, 6-3m., 6-37a.

Saturday, May 8.—Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 0-31m., 1-22a. Low water, 6-34m., 7-13a.

Sunday, May 9.—4th Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 1-7m., 2-2a. Low water, 7-6m., 7-52a.

Monday, May 10.—Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 1-46m., 2-47a. Low water, 7-41m., 8-38a.

BOMBAY POLICE DANCE.—The dance arranged by the Bombay Police for the 6th instant has been abandoned owing to the death of Mrs. Phillips, wife of the Acting Commissioner of Police.

SHRI MAHAKALI TEMPLE FAIR.—The usual annual Fair in honour of the Shri Mahakali will be held at Pydhoni, Bombay, successively for three days from to-morrow evening (Tuesday), Wednesday and Thursday.

ACCIDENT TO A COOLIE.—Mahalla Appa, a Hindu coolie, was carrying on his head a jar containing sulphuric acid. The jar suddenly burst and the man was burnt badly about the face, arms and leg. He was taken to the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

THEFT OF A GOD.—A report is made to the police of the theft of a brass idol from the Mankeshwar Temple, Reay Road. The punjari of the temple says that there was a gold ornament on the image of the god valued at Rs. 42.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Bhikibai (25), a Hindu woman working as a labourer at the New Docks, attempted to cross the Railway line when some waggons were being shunted on Saturday. She was knocked down by a waggon and hurt. She was taken to the G. T. Hospital where she died on Sunday night.

PORTRAIT OF SIR LOWRENCE JENKINS.—A portrait of Sir Lowrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E. Chief Justice of Bengal, which was subscribed for on his leaving Bombay a year ago, has been painted by Sir William Orchardson and will be exhibited at the forthcoming Royal Academy Exhibition. After the close of the Exhibition, the portrait will be sent to Bombay, to be hung in the High Court here.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—On Friday evening the proprietors of the America-India, the Excelsior, and the Middleton Cinematographs had kindly offered to admit free of charge all the orphans and the staff of the Lady Northcote Hindu orphanage into their performances and reserved special seats for them. The various shows were very attractive and at the same time instructive. A Fire Brigade working, Aviators' Trials, English Scenery, Police Dogs at work, mimic Naval Warfare, and a Haunted House, were the most attractive items. The proprietors of the Cinematographs were thanked by Dr. Kamat, Superintendent of the Orphanage, on behalf of the Secretaries and the orphans. The Railway authorities of the G. I. P. Railway had also been good enough to make special concessions to the Orphanage.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Bavarda	Strake
Airs (Clarionet Solo)	I Martiri	Donizetti
Song (Cornet Solo)	Alice Where Art Thou	Ascher
Grand Selection	Don Pasquale	Donizetti
Valse	Andalusische Liebestraume	Friedemann
Selection	The New Aladdin	Caryll
Two Step	Cherries	Cremieux

THE LATE MR. CHATTOORBHUJ MORARJI.—A meeting of the Kutchi Bhattia Mahajan was held on Sunday afternoon on the premises of Mr. Kessowji Jadowji, Mandavi Bunder, to express regret at the death of Mr. Chattoorbhuj Morarji, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Mahajan, to send a letter of sympathy to his family in the united name of both the Kutchi and the Halai Bhattia Mahajans, to consider the appointment of his successor in the office. etc., Mr. Kursondas Nutha was called to the chair. It was resolved to authorise the chairman to call a joint meeting of the Kutchi and Halai Mahajans at an early date for the above mentioned purposes, and to make all arrangements in connection therewith. Mr. Charandas Chattoorbhuj Morarji, eldest son of the deceased gentleman, was unanimously elected secretary, treasurer, and manager of the Mahajan. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks ot the chairman.

PARSI AMBULANCE BRIGADE:—A meeting of the members of the Parsi Ambulance Brigade was held last week. The annual report stated that the marches to and from Colaba Point, Malabar Hill, Parel Road, Gowalia Tank Road, and Queen's Road, and the drill showed marked improvement. Special duty was undertaken by 21 members during the recent disturbances in Bombay. Up-to-date the number of qualified members in First Aid among the Parsi community is not less than 1,000, which is beyond expectation, and most of those qualified members constitute the Parsi Ambulance Corps. The efficiency and the work of the Brigade has been tested during the past years by medical officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and the Indian Medical Service and it is gratifying to find that they were entirely satisfied with the work of the Brigade. The good discipline reflects great credit upon the members of the Brigade, and the European officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps who have been specially engaged from time to time to instruct the Corps in the ambulance drill training.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

We have received the following amounts towards the fund for the equipment of the Soldiers' Home at Colaba :—

	Rs.
Lieut D. S. Johnston, R. E.	150
"Three Tommies"	25
Mr. Shapoorji B. Broacha	100

MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.

GREAT interest was taken by a large audience on Sunday evening in the excellent series of London views which Mr. Alec Middleton has secured for his entertainment at the Maidan, Bombay. The series which he gave on Sunday depicted the West End and the river life of London, some of the more prominent incidents being the arrival of the King for the opening of Parliament, the King and Queen driving to Victoria, a Royal wedding and a review of the Household troops. There were also innumerable scenes showing the wonderful street traffic of the Metropolis. The whole of this series, extending to some 3,500 feet of films, is too great to be viewed at one entertainment and it will therefore be included in next week's programme also. In the remainder of the bill some very amusing subjects found a place. The adventures of the people who wore a wonderful electric belt and of an elderly solicitor having "A night out" were particularly funny, while "The Mad Motorcar," an excellent coloured picture, was also a big success.

MARVA VILLAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some villagers of Marva, Thana District, have put the public to great hardship by enclosing a long-standing path leading from the village to the Government ferry. In 1872, when the late Mr. Paul Ferreira purchased two large gardens, the villagers petitioned the gentleman to leave a passage for public use, which he granted both for cart-drivers and pedestrians. Now some inhabitants have closed a passage across their property which is the cause of much annoyance and trouble to the general public. Surely Police Patels and Karkoons are not over burdened with so much work that they cannot spare time to move in such important matters.—Yours, etc.,

EAST INDIAN.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

CHASING A PICK-POCKET.

Inspector Smith charged Abdulla Nazamdin, a Mahomedan, with picking the pocket of Pandlik Kondaji, a dealer in mangoes at Bhuleshwar. The charge against the accused was that on Sunday the complainant was attending to some customers when the accused removed Rs. 2-4 from his pocket. The accused tried to make off with the money, but the complainant gave chase and caught him. The accused had in the meantime passed the money to a companion who escaped.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted two previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM A MANGO DEALER.

Before the same Magistrate, one Abdulla Nadibux charged one Gopal Ganu with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6. The complainant's story was that he gave the accused 68 mangoes with instructions to take them to a Bania and recover from him Rs. 6, the price of the mangoes. The accused delivered the mangoes to the Bania and disappeared with the money he received from him. Subsequently the complainant met the accused at the Crawford Market and handed him over to the Police. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. J. A. D. McBain (Chairman), S. P. Jeewandas, and Jamsetji C. Jamsetji.

Their Worships disposed of 11 cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour, and against victoria drivers for plying for hire off the stand and without a license.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. V. S. Joshi (Chairman), and Dr. B. B. Daderker.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, including some against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

GIRGAON.

Before the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor (Chairman), and Mr. Motilal J. S. Shroff.

Their Worships disposed of 53 cases, including one in which Inspector Jones charged Noora Alijee, victoria driver, with refusing to ply for hire his public conveyance on Sunday last. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

◆

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Offices, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola presiding.

OLD MEMBERS AND NEW.

The Corporation recorded letters from Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. H. G. Gell, and the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, resigning their seats on the Corporation as they were proceeding to England. The Corporation granted leave of absence for six months to Mr. Cowasji Jehangir who, in a letter, stated that he was leaving for Europe for the benefit of his health. The Board recorded a Government resolution in the General Department, appointing Mr. D. F. Leao to be a Member of the Corporation, vice Mr. A. K. Leslie, resigned.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, in moving that the letter from Mr. H. G. Gell resigning his seat on the Corporation be recorded, said that they all regretted the severance of Mr. Gell's connection with the Corporation. Mr. Gell had been a most sober, thoughtful and earnest Member.

The election of Mr. R. M. Phillips by the Justices in place of Mr. Gell, and the appointment by the Government of Mr. W. Orr in place of Mr. Dunn resigned, were announced.

THE LATE MISS CLARKE.

On the motion of Sir P. M. Mehta, the Corporation recorded the following letter from the A.-D.-C., in waiting on His Excellency, the Governor :—"His Excellency the Governor desires me to request you to convey to the Members of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, his warm thanks for their kind message of sympathy which he greatly values."

DECEASED MEMBERS.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the Corporation place on record their regret at the death on the 4th April, 1909, of Mr. Gulam Husain Allana, who, as a Member of the Corporation for six years, rendered useful services to the City, and that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

Sir Bhalchandra remarked that the late Mr. Allana was, though a silent, a very useful Member of the Corporation.

Mr. Haji Esuf Haji Ismail seconded the motion which was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, moved that the Corporation place on record their regret at the death, on the 27th April, 1909, of Mr. E. H. Aitken, who, as a Member of the Corporation for two years, took keen interest in the affairs of the Municipality and rendered useful services to the City; and that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

Sir Pherozeshah said that the late Mr. Aitken took a keen and vivid interest in everything that came before the Corporation, and the services which he rendered were very valuable. He succeeded in getting the Wild Brids' Preservation Act passed by the Government. They were all very proud of Mr. Aitken because he was a Bombay man, educated in this City. They were extremely sorry that their late colleague should have met such an early death.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, seconded the motion.

Mr. James Macdonald, supporting the motion, said that the late Mr. Aitken belonged to a family who had done good work in Bombay and India. Mr. Aitken was gifted with an extraordinary memory. If he were told a story he would repeat it even a year and a half after, in exactly the same form of words.

The motion was carried.

STREET LAMPS.

Mr. Mistri referred to the small number of contractors tendering for the work of repairing, etc., kerosine oil lamps.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, said that he must protest against the remarks of Mr. Mistri, the burden of which was that no respectable contractor would like to work for the Municipality. It was absolutely a misstatement of facts. Considering the trivial nature of the contract, he thought they were rather fortunate in getting a contractor who was willing to do the work. They had employed one man for a long time and he supposed Mr. Mistri would say either that he was not respectable or that the Corporation was not respectable. Which was it?

Mr. Mistri : Both. (Laughter).

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he agreed that no exception would be taken to the course adopted in regard to this contract, but he could not agree with Mr. Sheppard that their contractors were immaculate.

The contract, as recommended by the Standing Committee, was approved.

MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The President and the Secretary-General of the sixteenth International Medical Congress wrote inviting the Municipality to be officially represented at that assembly at Buda Pesth and to take part in its scientific labours.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that in view the Corporation tendered their best thanks to the Congress for the invitation but regretted that they were unable to accept it.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved an amendment that a small committee be appointed to inform the Corporation what the cost would be and whether any gentlemen were available for the purpose.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey seconded the amendment.

The amendment being put to the vote was lost and the original motion was carried.

LEPERS IN THE CITY.

The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor moved that the Commissioner be requested to approach the Government asking that immediate steps be taken in order to provide some place of detention for the lepers in this City where they may receive proper care. He remarked that proceedings could be taken against lepers for vagrancy, but he doubted whether any Magistrate would convict a poor fellow who, as many of them had, had lost both his hands and could not work.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that the Corporation had already passed a resolution requesting the Commissioner to approach the Government in the matter. Mr. Hill Trevor's proposition would however, serve to expedite the matter and he would therefore support it.

The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor said that it was a disgrace to the city and community that lepers should be allowed to wander freely in the streets and should be left uncared for.

The motion was carried.

BEAUTIES OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the "Beauties of Bombay" discovered by a contemporary, that the Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation the names of the immortal architects of these wonderful works, and also to inform the Corporation whether these architects and others, like the Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer keep any diary of their outdoor work, and if so, to submit to the Standing Committee a weekly copy of this diary.

Mr. Baptista said that at first he thought that the only beautiful thing he had seen in Bombay streets was the mofussil Parsee whose turban reminded him of the pyramids of Egypt. (Laughter). But by the article in question he was reminded that there were other beautiful things in Bombay besides. The Municipal executive officers should go out and visit the lanes in the city. If he remembered aright Mr. Sheppard was the first Municipal Commissioner to visit Matharpakadi.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta : Did he get showers of dirty water by way of welcome, thrown from windows? People in lanes greet visitors in that way in Bombay.

Mr. Baptista : No. Mr. Sheppard was garlanded with flowers. Sir Perozeshah has perhaps queer notions of receptions. The people of Matharpakadi did not greet visitors in the way in which Presidents of the Indian National Congress were recently greeted by the delegates. (Laughter).

Continuing, Mr. Baptista said that some of the streets in the city were so narrow that they obviously wanted widening. And there were many things besides in the streets which wanted being looked to. The executive officers should therefore spend a good part of their time in out-door work, which was a very important part of their duties. He thought the officers kept diaries and if they did keep them, then these should be brought before the Standing Committee.

Mr. Mistry seconded the motion.

Mr. Milne said that the proposition should not be accepted in the form in which it was worded. It was greatly to be regretted that ridiculously and absurdly worded propositions of this sort should be on the record of the Corporation. Theirs was a body to transact serious business, and they must throw out proposition of the sort now before them.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that he agreed with Mr. Milne as to the desirability of throwing out the propositions If Mr. Baptista thought that Municipal officers were not doing that amount of outdoor work which they should do, he should have brought forward a motion plainly stating that opinion. He (the speaker) would advise Mr. Baptista to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Baptista replying to the debate said that he understood Mr. Milne to object to certain words in the proposition.

Mr. Milne said that the whole spirit of the proposition was wrong.

Mr. Baptista said that even in the British Parliament serious business was transacted in a jocose spirit. For instance, Lord Morley had the other day said that he could not give the people of India a moon.

The motion being put to the vote was lost.

WATER ENGINEER.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Secretary to Government to the President: "I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th instant relative to the appointment of the Water Engineer. In reply I am to inform you that the proposal contained in my letter dated the 2nd December 1908 was made only because it was believed by His Excellency the Governor in Council that the interests of the Corporation would best be served by its acceptance. As, however, it does not commend itself to the Corporation, His Excellency in Council is quite willing to undertake the necessary legislation as proposed in the President's letter dated the 24th March 1908."

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, it was resolved to record the letter.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Coast of the Districts of Burma and the South of the Peninsula. The following give falls of more than half an inch :—Dibrugarh and Barisal, three quarters; Cherrapoonjee, three and a half; Jalpaiguri, one and a half; Toungoo, three quarters; Gulbarga, one.

Light clouds are present in the neighbourhood of the Simla Hills, but elsewhere in the North-west and Central India skies are clear. Moderate to heavy clouds are reported from Burma, North-east India and the South of the Peninsula.

A cold wave, which entered Baluchistan on Friday last, has now extended over the whole of Baluchistan, Sind, Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces and is causing both day and night temperatures to be from 5° to 10° below normal.

The weather appears somewhat unsettled in the South-east of the Arabian Sea.

Forecast.—Rain is probable in North-east India, Burma and the South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 3rd May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud persists at Ambala, elsewhere skies continue clear. Humidity is normal everywhere but is in slight defect at Ambala and Multan. Both the temperatures remain much below the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect in the southern half and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature has fallen and is in defect in the north-west; night temperature is generally low, the greatest deficiency being 16° at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has spread over Sind only. Humidity is considerably below the average in Sind and normal elsewhere. Day temperature is below the average in Upper Sind and Rajputana while night temperature is in defect at Karachi and in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and the air is considerably drier than usual. Maximum has risen and is in excess at Veraval and Surat while minimum has fallen in Kathiawar and is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Berar and at Chanda but elsewhere they are clear. The moisture in the air is normal except for an excess in the south-east and temperature is generally equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Light cloud has appeared in Bombay and skies are now lightly or moderately clouded along the coast. The air has become damper than usual at Bombay and Ratnagiri while elsewhere the usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Very light rain is reported from south Bombay Deccan where skies continue lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally normal or in defect. Temperature during the day is in excess at most places but it is normal during the night over the whole division.

General Remarks.—The barometer has commenced to fall in the Punjab and parts of Rajputana and pressure still continues relatively low on the West Coast.

Skies remain moderately or heavily clouded in the Peninsula and light showers have fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and on the Malabar Coast and also in Ceylon.

A few dust-storms may occur in Rajputana.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire (2nd)	...	...	...	...
Jask (2nd)	...	...	...	...
Muskat (2nd)	...	...	...	...
Multan	96·3	65·5	...	2·31
Rawalpindi	87·4	57·9	...	7·40
Lahore	93·4	62·2	...	4·09
Sirsa	94·3	65·6	...	3·64
Ambala	93·5	66·0	...	2·59
Delhi	90·2	72·2	...	5·31
Agra	93·0	68·0	...	4·03
Mainpuri	101·3	65·5	...	2·34
Jhansi	101·5	76·0	...	1·98
Cawnpore	100·2	64·0	...	3·93
Allahabad	105·6	70·5	...	1·75
Jacobabad	96·6	70·8	...	0·80
Karachi	95·5	68·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	94·4	65·2	...	3·24
Jaipur	96·2	65·1	...	2·92
Kotah	101·0	74·6	...	2·36
Bhuj	99·1	71·0	...	0·44
Dwarka	87·3	80·2	...	0·12
Veraval	100·7	66·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	104·4	62·7	...	0·71
Bhavnagar Para	105·6	70·5	...	2·14
Surat	108·6	72·6	...	0·06
Ahmedabad	108·6	71·7	...	0·16
Deesa	105·3	68·9	...	0·12
Neemuch	96·0	64·8	...	1·15
Indore	105·1	71·1	...	0·66
Jubbulpore	105·0	74·3	...	4·26
Saugor	104·1	77·0	...	3·22
Hoshangabad	109·1	74·4	...	2·06
Khandwa	111·2	76·6	...	0·12
Akola	113·7	81·6	...	1·25
Amraoti	110·8	86·8	...	1·31
Nagpur	110·6	82·6	...	3·66
Chanda	108·5	83·5	0·01	2·91
Raipur	105·7	81·6	...	5·89
Bombay	91·4	79·6	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	90·3	79·4	...	0·20
Mormugao	92·5	80·7	0·01	0·04
Karwar	90·3	80·0	...	0·04
Malegaon	110·4	73·1	...	0·79
Ahamednagar	107·4	75·0	...	0·11
Poona	107·0	72·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	110·3	76·4	0·08	0·29
Bijapur	104·2	72·2	0·02	0·25
Belgaum	97·3	70·6	0·11	0·69
Aurangabad	108·2	75·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	110·9	83·7	...	0·80
Hyderabad	105·3	79·2	...	2·50
Mangalore	92·2	83·9	...	0·24
Calicut	92·8	77·1	0·35	5·92
Cochin	92·7	81·3	0·01	5·64
Colombo	87·0	81·0	0·02	15·47
Masulipatam	93·3	82·2	...	4·74
Bellary	106·0	80·3	...	1·49
Cuddapah	106·7	80·1	...	5·39
Madras	92·5	79·0	...	28·41
Bangalore	92·3	71·3	...	6·01
Coimbatore	95·9	76·3	...	5·30
Trichinopoly	102·6	81·3	...	8·80
Negapatam	93·4	82·0	...	12·14

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Why be bald headed and old looking before your time? Neglect of the hair causes dandruff, and dandruff is the forerunner of falling hair and baldness. The remedy is

Ayer's Hair Vigor

A gentleman residing at Dunedin, N.Z., writes under date Jan. 7, 1907:

"It is with gratitude I write you that I have now a splendid head of hair, both thick and very soft, all owing to my having used your wonderful Hair Vigor. I was almost bald headed before I used the Hair Vigor. I still use it once a day, rubbing it well into the roots of the hair. I used to wear a skull-cap, and I am very grateful to Ayer's Hair Vigor for the improvement it has made in my looks."

Be warned in time. Use Ayer's Hair Vigor and preserve your youth.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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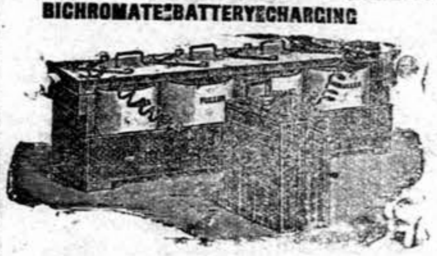
BICHROMATE BATTERY RECHARGING



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

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Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

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THE "CITY"
18 CT. COLD WATCH
LIST PRICE. Rs. 110.
SPECIAL PRICE. Rs. 90.

We offer this magnificent watch for a short time at the special reduced price of Rs. 90, AS AN ADVERTISEMENT.
The CITY watch has a first-class keyless lever movement with chronometer balance and flat shape strong 18 ct. gold case.
WE INVITE YOU TO CALL AND INSPECT OUR STOCK.

WEST END WATCH CO.,
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for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY
PURE AND
WHOLESOME.

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H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.

KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay
BEYNON & Co. 55, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Shirlaa, 3,400 tons, Captain C. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta and Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Madras, 3,048 tons, Captain C. McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Messrs. W. G. Redhead, F. Slans, F. W. Abbott, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Linga, 950 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Steamer Gerd, 751 tons, Captain A. M. Anderson, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

The Steamer Hillglen, 2772 tons, Captain S. Pillford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo with ballast.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain W. Hayward, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, &c, with China and Australian mails, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Powell, Lieut. A. C. Chapman, Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker, Major Glanville, Messrs. Lover, Burch and Everington, Mrs. Batchelor and infant, Mr. Nilcassim, Messrs. Sloman, Koaera and 3 deck passengers.

THE B. & P. S. N. Company's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with a general cargo and 131 deck passengers.

THE R. I. M. Surveying Steamer Palinurus, Lieut. W. C. Taylor, R.I.M., arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi.

THE R. I. M. Surveying Steamer Investigator, Commander C. T. Hickman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein (Burma.)

THE Steamer Strathairly, 2,783 tons, Captain R. Macmahon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.........Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken ......R I Marine

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith ......R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ......Lt W C Taylor.........Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr C F Hickman. Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 3.

Askehall......2762Fell ....T Morrison & Co
Aynthia......694Curtis ....F F Campbell & Co
Abouker......2345Young ....E Tajbhoy
Ben Wrockie......2534Hunter..............T Morrison & Co
Buceros.........2595 Keasby.........W & A Graham & Co
Braziliana . 2438Towblyn ....W & A Graham & Co
City of Madras3048McFee ....K Nixon& Co
Dumra......762Moxon ....M M &Co
Dwarka.......759 Cathush ....M M & Co
Ettrickdaie.........2460 Stepten ....The Bombay Co
Fife...2494A Harrisen..............................The Captain
Gerd.........751Andreasen ....F F Campbell& Co
Hoseinee...1800Jourdan ...Stream......29-4B & P S N Co
Hillglen....2772Pillford..
Islami......1604Hannah.................................B &P S N Co
Ipswich.........575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Imaum ....2703Wigdahl ....K N & Co
Juba......134Wilson ....E A Protectorate
Kt Templar ......4601Billett ....K N & Co
Royal Scéptre ....2434 Taylor ......The Bombay Co
Shirala......3400Scott ....M M& Co
Shah Jehan......2566 Webb ....B & P S N Co
Saifi......1445 ....Bo & H S N Co
Springburn......3173Crosthweate W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria ...2398Ward........................The Bombay Co
Visigath.......2613Rule.....................Shaw Wallace & Co
Warara .....2565Tipper............................M M & Co
Wellington3676Evans ..Liverpool ..J Mackintosh & Co
Ziana ....2339Clarke ....Andrew Yull & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Britannia...1970 Davidson.Mauritius...8-5.B&S NCo
2 Costalia......401Hamilton ......Liverpool.........15-5 W & A Graham & Co
3 Kt of the Thistle...4286 Baker Genoa 8 5 K N & Co
4 Clan Graham ...3288Elliott ..Havre 8-5 F M & Co
6 Sofala.........3436Babb ...K'chi...4-5...M M & Co
7 Clan MacMillan..2804 Cowie ......N F F Muir & Co
8 King Robert...2514Dower Rangoon 5.5 K N & Co
9 Quiloa .....4942Brooks...Calcutta...6-5...M M & Co
10 & 11 Caledonia...3529Daniel...London 8-5P & O Co
13 Devanha4785HaywardShanghai 26-5P &O S N Co
14 Dwarka...759 Elton......Busreh...6-5...M M & Co
15 Dido.........3127Runter ...Hull 8-5 ...F Muir & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Takasaki Maru ...2943Mocker Kobe 6-5 N Y Kaisha
B Trafford Hall ..3437Hold...L'pool......12-5K N & Co
D&EPianelneptune2321Plice Dunkirk 15-5F Muir& Co
F Yola ..2246 Pardon...Brazil...5-5...T Morrison & Co
M Delhi ..4784Gordon ...Shanghai...12-5P & O S N Co
N Red Cross...1832Greenburn. Dunkirk 8-5 Ralli Bros
O Glenelg ..2669 Hart Rotterdam ...5-5W & A G & Co
P Reichenfels ...2936Gronan ...Hamburg via Karachi 5-5 W & A Graham & Co
Q Rahmani...1873Geddie...Jeddah...7-5...B & P S N Co

Offside D & E

Clan Mackintosh ....3043Lemox ......Chittagong4-5 F Muir & Co
Strathairly...2783MacMohan .....W & A Graha & Co

M W D D

Pasha ......3839 White...Rangoon...7-5 T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Kaveri .....558Mahomed......B nagar 5 5Bo S N Co Ld
Courland.........760Ebrahim ....N F Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Gird s	Anderson	Bangkok, Mar10
3	Hillglen s	Pillford	Colombo, Apr 28
	Shirala s	Scott	Calcutta, Apr 9
	City of Madras s	Mcfee	Glasgow, Mar 29
	R I M S Palinurus	Taylor	Karachi, Apl 30
	R I M S Investigator	Hickman	Bassein, Apl 10
	Islami s	Hannah	Jedah, Apr 21

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Goalpara s	Davidson	Persian Gulf, &c
	Linga s	McDiarmid	Karachi, &c
	Strathairly s	Macmahon	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Devanha, for China,
" City of Madras, for Liverpool via Karachi.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	From
23	Clan Stuart	Coast
27	Santhia	Rangoon
25	City of Lucknow	Beira
27	Clan Mackinnon	Liverpool
28	Umkuzi	Calcutta
30	Bullmouth	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, outward bound, passed Perim on the 2nd and is due to arrive here at daybreak on the 9th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 4th May.

65. Detail for the week ending 8th instant :—
To-day Tuesday 4th instant.—"I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
Friday 7th instant.—"H" Coy Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.
Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
LARGE STOCK.
7-11 Medows Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR RACE VIEW HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has returned from Nagpore, where he was specially SELECTED from the Presidency to CATER for the Visitors to the C. P. & Berar Exhibition, and has commenced booking, from the 1st instant for the hot weather.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER, From
SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
RICHd. LIPP,
STEINWEG-NACHF,]
Instalments from and
Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.
These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.
If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Cheapest Dealers in
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AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-ONE LAKHS
THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.
12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.
☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

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AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.
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THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

, All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1909.

LAND RECORDS IN BOMBAY.

MR. G. S. CURTIS, Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency, presents a hopeful report on the work of his department for the year ending 31st July 1908, believing that it can, as a whole, be regarded as one in which distinct progress has been made. A year or so ago he cannot deny that the outlook was decidedly unfavourable and he should then have said that there was little prospect that the Record of Rights would ever be more than a statistical incubus, to be maintained indifferently under sustained pressure from the Land Records staff. Now, however, he sees signs that a better fate awaits it, and if the law can only be amended so that that fictitious entity, the "Khatedar" or "registered occupant" of the old survey records, can be consigned to oblivion, Mr. Curtis has little doubt that the Record of Rights will become in course of time an adjunct to the Revenue administration of which the utility will be acknowledged by everyone. The staff of the Department does not seem to have given much satisfaction. Of the circle inspectors in the Northern Division their chief reported their measurement work seemed as though it had been learnt in the office rather than in the field, and out of sixteen inspectors examined six failed. The men are well trained and quite able to cope with all work which falls to their lot. All that seems necessary is that they should be forced to apply their knowledge. For their failure to do this, the leniency of their superiors is entirely responsible. Mr. Mackie, Superintendent of the Department in the Southern Division, observed that it is not an uncommon opinion that village accountants, and particularly Watandar Kulkarnis, cannot be trained to do survey work, but he believes the impression to be erroneous. Given practice under actual working conditions and the certainty of test, an average accountant can be made a sufficiently efficient surveyor; but it is quite erroneous to suppose that a man of the intellectual capacity of the average village accountant can acquire a knowledge of survey in a month and then afterwards make successful use of it on rare occasions. If he does not get constant practice for at least two years and a fair amount of survey work even after that, he might as well not have been trained at all. As matters stand at present, six thousand village accountants have been trained in survey works ; but, except in one sub-division of West Khandesh, their training has not been turned to any practical use on a large scale. Mr. Curtis urges that if village accountants cannot do survey work satisfactorily the sooner the fact is recognised the better, and he adds : "The business of Government is presumably to supply the wants of the public ; and if the public require the survey of sub-occupancies, as they unquestionably do, it is surely the duty of Government to provide the necessary agency, without regard to the question whether or not by so doing they are going back on a policy adopted when the revenue policy of the Bombay Presidency was very different from what it has now become."

The Commissioner is also anxious for greater efficiency among his district inspectors. They have on the whole performed a satisfactory quantity of routine inspection work, but in quality there were great variations. There are some, declared by Mr. Curtis to be distinctly inferior in intelligence and technical knowledge and who have obviously only been put in the appointment because they could never aspire to a mamlat. "I think," he observes, "it is generally accepted that we want a better stamp of men, and efforts are accordingly being made to secure recruits from among promising graduates, who are low on the list of candidates for mamlats and who will appreciate the chance of being able to secure a substantive post in that grade at once. As the Commissioners have recently decided that district inspectors after ten years' approved service as such may be transferred to mamlats, it follows that they have equal chances with the mamlatdars of obtaining Deputy Collectorships, and the appointment therefore ought to be a highly coveted one. It is hoped in this way that the general standard of efficiency will be raised." The present system of the recruitment of circle inspectors is condemned by Revenue officers. According to Mr. Rieu, Collector of Thana, the system produces two entirely types of men, neither of whom are able to assimilate the heterogeneous duties assigned to them. The old survey hand is useful for nothing else and the karkun circle inspector exhibits a profound dislike for the hardships and physical exertion which outdoor duty involves. Mr. Swifte of Kanara is convinced that the present system is radically wrong. Mr. Arthur of Satara declares that circle inspectors take no great interest in their work, neglecting that part which requires survey training ; while Mr. Jackson of Nasik writes : "The work of the circle inspectors can only be called moderately efficient, as men from the ordinary revenue establishment generally dislike outdoor work and scamp it as far as possible, especially measurement work. The present method of recruitment is thoroughly unsatisfactory." It is gratifying to learn that the system is to be amended.

As regards the Record of Rights it is shown that the maintenance of Mutation Registers has received more attention than usual, though some mamlatdars still require to be reminded of the importance of the work. They have been guilty of great slackness and even a perfunctory examination shows large sums outstanding without orders and due to be collected from sowcars and others who are perfectly able to pay, as well as tagai advanced on insufficient security. This Mr. Curtis rightly regards as very serious and suggests that a mamlatdar who wilfully refuses to avail himself of information ready to his hand, should not be made personally liable for any loss to which Government may be put by his neglect. The Collector of Ahmednagar has gone a step further and warned his mamlatdars that the security on which tagai loans have been granted must be carefully examined with reference to the Record of Rights, and that if they fail to do this and loss ensues they will be held personally liable to make it good. With fifteen and a quarter lakhs of land revenue unauthorisedly outstanding, observes Mr. Curtis, the staunchest supporter of the old Bombay revenue system has to admit that the arrangements generally in force are no longer as perfect as they were at one time thought to be. Revenue subordinates and the public have been reluctant to recognise or use the Record of Rights, but it is believed that when once both officials and the public come to realise that the old make-believe of the Survey Department is to cease and that facts and facts only are to be recognised in future, they will speedily modify their attitude and at once take steps to see that those facts are correctly recorded; in other words, that the Record of Rights is properly prepared and maintained. The Record is to be linked with the Registration Record and the law is to be amended by a provision requiring that no document affecting immovable property shall be accepted for registration unless it is accompanied by an extract from the Record of Rights dealing with the property referred to. This amendment, it is felt, will have far-reaching effects, firstly in directing public attention to the Record and secondly in preventing mistakes at present lamentably common in the description of properties transferred by registered instrument ; besides rendering possible still further changes in the law which can be turned to great advantage by the Revenue Department.

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THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE ELEPHANT. OVER the initials "C. E. D. B." an interesting article appears in the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, dealing with the elephant and though it nominally treats of the intelligence of the beast actually digresses into the wider fields of its sense of humour and its past history. As regards the latter the use of elephants in military service can be traced with approximate continuity through some twenty centuries. The stories of the work of the great conquerors of Macedonia, Epirus, Greece and Rome, contain repeated mention of elephants, though there is less evidence to show that their sagacity was recognised than that they were used on account of their strength and the awe-inspiring effect they had on the enemy. At the same time there is evidence to show that the race was more widely spread at one time and Armandi, who is the acknowledged authority on the subject, has collected evidence to show that the animals were at one time found in plenty in Numidia and Mauritania as far as, if not beyond, the Atlas Mountains. When full recognition was first given to the extreme adaptability of the elephant to training to the service of man is by no means clear. There are some writers, chiefly Eastern authorities, who hold that the predominating quality is extreme docility coupled with caution rather than abnormal sagacity. Mr. Hornaday, who has had much experience of elephants, has gone deeply into the subject, and for purposes of comparison divides the intelligence of an animal into four main classes : first, powers of independent reasoning; secondly, memory; thirdly, comprehension under tuition; and lastly, accuracy in the execution of man's orders. To these should be added the moral qualities which give them emphasis and in considering the matter thus Mr. Hornaday, while admitting that the dog is recognised as the most sagacious of all animals, points out that it has an unfair advantage. The dog is allowed to wander at will through its master's house and so to come in contact with many different people. It enters into a larger world in fact while the captive elephant leads its life between work and being chained to a stake. Burma offers excellent examples of how far an elephant can be trained not only in the carrying and piling of logs, but in performing lumber work in flooded rivers where logs have formed a barrier and have to be separated and sent once more on their course.

As regards initiative an interesting light is given by Captain Campbell who tells how useful they are in accompaning batteries of artillery across soft ground. "When a gun comes to grief," he says, "the elephant marches up with the important air of an experienced engineer and deliberately inspects the state of affairs. Thrusting his trunk round the spoke of one wheel he gives it a lift as if to ascertain the depth and tenacity of the mud and then quietly walks round and does the same by the other wheel, dropping it again with a funny twinkle of the eye as if he said to himself "all right, I can start her I think." "Then he deliberates for a few minutes, gives a slight push here and a slight push there, when, having at last made up his mind as to the best mode of proceeding, he probably applies his forehead (previously padded) to the muzzle of the gun, and, uttering a shrill trumpet-like sound, as a signal for the gun bullocks to pull together, pushes against it with all his weight, while the bullocks obey the signal and pull away too. This generally starts the gun. But if the bullocks are sulky and refuse to obey the signal, the elephant gets perfectly furious, and rushes at them, brandishing his trunk with such ferocity as usually to compel obedience." Equally their sagacity is shown by the artifices displayed in catching wild elephants and their methods of bringing recalcitrant brethren to order. Of their sense of humour many instances could be quoted while an authenticated story is told of an elephant which, while carrying a log along a narrow jungle path, deliberately backed into the jungle in order to make room for a man and horse to pass and, when the horse became restive, backed still further in order to get out of sight, an act of courtesy which ranks with many of the little kindly acts which dogs perform.

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CREMATION IN ENGLAND. In the interests of sound sanitation one can only deplore the very slow progress which the practice of cremation is making in the favour of the English people. Prejudice against it seems so deep-rooted that it would appear almost a hopeless task to attempt to establish it as a national habit. Even now the number of cremations which take place in England in a year are considerably less than a thousand. Last year, according to the annual report of the Council of the Cremation Society of England, there were 795 cremations. These was an increase of 88 above the number in 1907 and of 52 above those of 1906. The report in addition to this information contains some interesting suggestions regarding the slowness of the rate of progress. Besides the general dislike of the process by the population some important deterrents appear to influence even cremationists themselves. One is expense and another is inconvenience. Both of these are produced by the fact that there are not more than a dozen crematoria in the country. The expense practically debars the humbler classes from resorting to it and the inconvenience and trouble caused by a journey, very possibly of great distance, must be especially repugnant at a time when the mind is distracted by poignant sorrow. It is not so easy to account, however, for the timidity which many people who believe in cremation feel about giving instruction for the disposal of their own bodies to their friends. Fear of hurting the susceptibilities of relatives is scarcely sufficient excuse in such an important matter, one in which the culprit is convicted by his own opinions. There is one advantage of cremation, to which the report refers, which it seems to us has not received sufficient emphasis—that the precautions which precede it render it much more probable in the event of foul play, that evidence of it will be discovered. An intelligent criminal would certainly be deterred from an attempt to poison a man if he knew instructions had been given for the cremation of his remains. This is almost as important an aspect of the matter as is the sanitary side of the question. Still, if slow progress is made in England, it is heartening to find that the cause of cremation is making better headway on the Continent. The increase in the number of cases in Germany was greater last year than the English total. This may be due to superior trade methods, but the president of the English society ascribes it to better-educated opinion, and prophesies still more rapid increase in the future.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Viceroy holds a Levee at Simla on the 24th instant, the State Ball on the 28th idem; and gives a State dinner probably on the 26th June.

THE Governor of Bombay and party arrived at Simla yesterday.

THE Amir arrived at Kabul on the 22nd ultimo.

THE Chiefs of Rajkot and Wankaner are expected at Simla on a visit next month.

WE regret to learn that Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, died yesterday morning of enteric.

CAPTAIN J. W. S. SECOMBE, R.A.M.C., officiates as Sanitary Officer, Lahore Division, *vice* Captain Brunskill, proceeding on leave.

The Government of India have sanctioned a cloth tunic for wear by native officers of the Indian regiments with certain exceptions.

The death at Lahore from cholera is reported of Mr. Wyatt James, Professor, Government College, Lahore.

THE Viceregal House party now comprises, in addition to the ordinary members, Lady Alexander Carrington and Miss Howard, who are on a visit to their Excellencies.

THE question of the future of the Eastern Bengal State Railway is now before the Railway Board and recommendations upon the subject will go home shortly for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

IT is understood that the despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of bringing the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission into effect has reached the Government of India. The action necessary will now no doubt be taken into formal consideration and a Committee may possibly be appointed for the revision of the codes as recommended in the Decentralisation Report.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

GOVERNORS AND POLITICS.

Federal Affairs.

MILITARY DESPATCH RIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, APRIL 19.

THERE was a flavour of politics about some of the speeches at the official luncheon at the Royal Show at Sydney on Wednesday. Mr. Joseph Cook, as leader of the Federal Opposition, made a few pointed remarks upon political matters in general, and the Premier, Mr. Wade, in responding to the toast of the State Government, endeavoured, as he explained, to give Lord Dudley an indication of the trend of public opinion in this State. Everything went smoothly until Lord Dudley rose to propose the health of the President at the close of the function. Then he seized upon the occasion to lay down the rule that politics should not be discussed in his presence at public gatherings. His Excellency said he hoped that at future gatherings of that kind which he might attend the good rule would be observed that the speeches delivered would be as far as possible devoid of political allusions. The general understanding in regard to social functions of that kind was that persons were to avoid as far as possible placing any of the guests in a difficult position. The Commonwealth Ministers were his advisers, and if the Government of this country were to be properly administered, it was very essential that there must be maintained complete loyalty and complete confidence between the Governor-General and the Ministers of the Commonwealth. As he expected his advisers to be loyal to him, so he hoped to be always loyal to them. He was not at all concerned in politics, and it mattered not to him what party was in power, whether it was the Liberal party or the Labour party, or a party representing any other section of political thought in this country. Any reasonable man must realise that the Commonwealth Ministry, like any other body of men, was human, and consequently was liable to make mistakes. It was even liable to become out of touch with the feeling of the majority of the people of this country. At the same time, if at a gathering of this kind allusions were made in his presence to his advisers, it did put one of the guests in a somewhat difficult position, and was a thing which ought not to occur. Therefore he hoped that political allusions to either State Governments on the Commonwealth Government would be omitted as far as possible. He hoped that what he said would not be resented, but he wanted to make it clear at this, the outset of his career in this State, that he could only consent to be present at gatherings where this rule was observed.

THE FINANCE ISSUE.

Commonwealth Ministers are getting very restless under the pressure of Mr. Deakin's insistent questions concerning the provision of funds for the payment of old-age pensions. Mr. Deakin, the other day, took up a challenge thrown down by the Minister for Home Affairs, and reminded Mr Mahon that the late Government, so far from concealing the gravity of the financial situation ahead, had explained it, through Sir William Lyne, before leaving office. Mr. Mahon, however, is not content with this answer, and on reading the Liberal leader's statement in these columns yesterday afternoon, the Minister returned to the controversy. "I see," he said "that Mr. Deakin is under the impression that the financial position was fully explained before he left office. It depends upon what he means by being explained. When we came to look into the finances, I know that a new and totally unexpected view of the position was vouchsafed to us. I cannot say whether the change took place between the time when the explanation to which Mr. Deakin refers was given and the time of our inquiry. All I do know is that the position was vastly different from that which was represented to the House by Sir William Lyne. I notice that Mr. Deakin is also anxious as to how the old-age pensions are to be paid. It is to be presumed that he considered that matter before he left office. But, beyond the Surplus Revenue Act—which was insufficient—I don't recall that he made any preparation for the payments likely to be made by the Treasurer. It is not my place to answer Mr. Deakin's question, but I should imagine that the States, whether they are paying pensions now or not, should forego the necessary portion of their surplus revenue in order to meet the pensions. Assuming that there was no Federal Act, three of the States could not have escaped the obligation of paying pensions. And certainly when the Commonwealth comes into complete control of the Customs and Excise revenue there is no doubt that it will deduct the amount of the pensions before returning any revenue to the States. As Mr. Deakin has recently been asking and answering questions, may I venture to submit one. Perhaps Mr. Deakin will be good enough to tell us how, if we have not enough money for old age pensions, we are going to find £2,000,000 for a "Dreadnought?"

MILITARY DESPATCH RIDE.

The military despatch relay cycle ride, which started at Adelaide at 10 p.m, on Thursday, finished on Sunday at 8-5 p.m., the 128 cyclists who carried the despatch across three States occuping 69 hours 35 minutes on the journey of 1,148 miles. This is a wonderfully fine performance, for an average pace of nearly 16½ miles an hour was maintained. The military authorities were keenly interested in the ride. There was a great crowd at the G.P.O. to-night—probably over 5,000,—and they waited a couple of hours to see the despatch arrive. At 8-5 p.m. only one courier (Tom Larcombe) turned up. His mate (E.A. Pearson, amateur long-distance champion) had punctured a tyre along the road, and Larcombe pushed on to the finish alone, where he was greeted with great cheers. He had had a hard ride, although the relay was only 20 miles—from Liverpool to Sydney. Immediately after Larcombe had handed over the despatch to Captain C. H. Brand, the latter was driven by Lieutenant C. O. Sherwood, of the Automobile Corps, to the Liverpool camp, where the Commandant of the New South Wales Military Forces received it. Prior to his departure from Martin-place, Captain Brand made a short speech, and publicly thanked Larcombe and his brother riders for the interest they had shown in the event. He considered that the riders had accomplished a wonderful performance. At the Wickliffe section Jewell punctured, and Collins took the despatch on alone. At Skipton Pendlebury broke his lamp and fell on the loose metal of the road, but he carried the despatch on. At Ballarat Piston rode the last eight miles on the rim through drizzling rain. The despatch was brought on to Melbourne by M. Chappell and H. W. Sergeant at 9-26 a.m. 2 hours 19 minutes ahead of schedule. The time from Adelaide to Melbourne had occupied 34 hours 56 seconds. The distance from Hamilton to Melbourne, 185 miles, was done in 10 hours 14 minutes, and from Ballarat to Melbourne in 3 hours 38 minutes. Owing to the early hour of the arrival of the despatch, the public had not assembled in great numbers, though there was a fair concourse of early arrivals waiting. Amongst them were Mr. J. H. Riley, chairman of directors of the Dunlop Company ; Mr. W. J. Proctor, the company's manager; Mr. H. B. James, organisers and manager of the ride; and others. No time was wasted in formal speech making. The satchel was transferred on the run, and the outgoing riders, G. R. Broadbent and A. C. Pritchard, got down to their work, and whizzed off along Elizabeth-street, followed by the cheers of the crowd. Albury, 201 miles from Melbourne, was reached in the marvellous time of 9 hours 44 minutes, an average of over 20 miles per hour. The average from Adelaide to Albury, 771 miles, was 17 1-4 miles per hour. The Melbourne—Albury section of the ride was a remarkable performance for cyclists. Mr. James's record over the same distance in a fast motor car was eight hours. On the Gundagai-Bookham stage the riders lost an hour through two punctures and a strong head wind. Gundagai to Goulburn, 121 miles, took 8 hours 35 minutes. Goulburn to Sydney, 132 miles, was covered in 8 hours 2 minutes. The mileage for 24 hours was :—First 24 hours, 375 miles ; second 24 hours, 455 miles, or 19 miles per hour.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

There will be comparative political peace for about six weeks longer, and then the Federal Parliament will meet once more. After that anything may happen. The "three elevens" of which Mr. Deakin spoke some years ago are still in the legislative field, and shortly after the session begins the Australian Eleven will be attracting attention in England. To the younger generation of Australians its doings are likely to prove much more interesting than those of the politicians, especially if it manages to win its earlier matches. Otherwise the local sportsman will turn his eyes to the football on the spot for that is a thing he understands much better than the complications of the Federal political situation. Still there is some importance about the approaching meeting of Senate and House of Representatives even for the young people. The defence problem is now pressing for solution, and it is pretty certain that one of the first measures to engage the minds of legislators—after the Ministerial crisis is over, should one be created—will be that under which compulsory military service will be established. That will mean some encroachment on the leisure of the youth who now gather to yell at a football match each week, or who find entertainment in watching races lacrosse, and other winter recreations. The general adult public thinks little of Parliament except at election times, or when new taxation has been imposed, and the youth of the Commonwealth never thinks of it at all. There will thus be a double value in even a modified system of compulsory drill, for it will be of physical advantage to those who are made its subjects, and at the same time it will convince them that the Legislature means something to them as well as their elders. Whether Mr. Fisher stays in office or is superseded by one or other of the party leaders outside his following, it is a foregone conclusion that the question of defence will have to be made a prominent feature of the programme for the session. It seems a pity that when there is so much work waiting to be done, so much time should be spent on the making and unmaking of Cabinets, which are at best only composed of the most eligible men attached to section of the Houses instead of the pick of the whole bunch. Some day, no doubt, either by the expedient of elective Ministries or in some other way, more permanence of government according to popular ideals will be secured, and then the whole community will be more satisfied with the administration, and better progress will be made with the national work.

AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

In the annual report of the Protector of Aborigines he mentions that the native problem is rapidly assuming a new aspect. The old full-blooded type is dying out, and is being replaced by a race of educated half-castes. However regrettable this may be, as evidencing a shocking state of immorality amongst certain classes of Europeans in outlying districts, a clear duty rests upon the State to make the most suitable provision possible for the proper training of the unfortunate young people of mixed race. A well-deserved tribute is paid by Mr. South to the State and mission schools, which in the past have "worked wonders," but we are told that conditions now exist with which the mission stations cannot adequately deal. The association of half-caste children with "those natives who still retain some of the habits and customs of the race" Mr. South believes to be undesirable. A very proper aim of the Protector is that the new generation should be trained to habits of self-reliance instead of being allowed to grow up looking to the missions and the Government for help. With this object before him he recommends that the "young children, especially the half-castes, should be placed in an industrial institution, educated to a certain standard, and trained to useful trades and occupations, and then apprenticed till they attain the age of 18 or 20." The suggestion is one well worth serious consideration, and provision for giving effect to some scheme for the better training of unfortunate people whose very presence in our State is a reflection on the community might fairly be included in the Bill which the Protector is hopeful will become law during the next session of Parliament. A measure for the better protection and control of aborigines is long overdue, but it appears that a Bill has now been drawn up and sent to the Government. Mr. South's experience in the working of the department has convinced him that separate statutes are necessary for the Northern Territory and South Australia proper.

VICTORIA AS A PRODUCER.

An interesting return has been prepared showing the comparative wheat and oat yields in Victoria. For the last three decennial periods from 1880 to 1889 inclusive the average annual yield of wheat was 10,500,000 bushels, while from 1900 to 1909 it was 18,000,000 bushels, The last period included the record drought of 1903, when the yield fell to 2,500,000 bushels, a lower figure than had been reached since 1864, when there was a very small area under cultivation. The figures in regard to oats for the three decennial periods are respectively 4,000,000 bushels 5,100,000 bushels, and 8,000,000 bushels. These figures are for oats sown for grain. The rapid increase in the yield of the two main grain crops is ascribed to the application of improved methods of culture and to the more extended use of phosphatic manures. The experience of the seventies and eighties before phosphatic manuring came into general use was that after two or three crops on the same land the average yield of the grain rapidly diminished and the land became choked with sorrell and other weeds. By the adoption of an occasional bare fallow, however, and an increase of the live stock on the farm so that grazing can be combined with cultivation, together with the adoption of phosphatic manuring the average fertility of Victorian land is steadily on the up grade.

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*[By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

LORD MORLEY'S AMENDMENT.

A Council for Bengal.

GUARANTEEING SAFEGUARDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.[

LONDON, MAY 3.

Lord Morley will move an amendment to the India Councils Bill, empowering the creation of a Council in Bengal, while as regards the other provinces, the Councils may be created in a similar manner provided that, before the proclamation is made, a draft shall be laid before Parliament for forty days during the Session. If before the expiration of that period either House presents an Address to His Majesty against the draft, no further proceeding shall be taken thereon without prejudice to the making of a new draft.

MEETING OF MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

At a meeting of the Central National Mahomedan Asssciation yesterday, a resolution was passed that no scheme for the representation of Mahomedans under the reform scheme will be acceptable to Mahomedans, or do justice to their claims, based on their numerical strength and political and historical importance, save and except that promised and placed by Lord Morley in the House of Lords, while introducing the India Councils Bill.

LUCKNOW, MAY 3.

A public meeting of Mahomedans of Shajanpur presided over by Mr. Tajanmul Hosain Khan, Honorary Magistrate, was held on the 30th instant to express their sense of disappointment and indignation at the mixed electorate scheme outlined by Mr, Hobhouse recently. One resolution stated that the meeting viewed that statement with the greatest dissatisfaction and apprehension; another stated that no scheme of reform could be acceptable and effective that does not provide for exclusive Mahomedan electorates, besides adequate number of seats for Mahomedans in excess of their numerical strength and a third that the principle of separate representation with separate Mahomedan electorates should be recognised for Mahomedans in all elections at all stages.

This was proposed by Moulvi Masihuzzaman Khan, late tutor to the Nizam.

Meetings were held at Basti and Gorakhpur, where similar resolutions were passed unanimously, the proceedings being wired to the Viceroy and Lord Morley.

MEETING OF EURASIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 3.

A meeting of Eurasians to consider their disabilities was held at Royapuram on Saturday. It was resolved that the "Meeting views with satisfaction the efforts being made by Mr. C. Palmer of Bombay and others to establish a solid representative association entitled the Anglo-Indian Empire Association which, we believe, is calculated to help the Anglo-Indian community. The meeting congratulates the promoters of the Association on the fact that Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, has consented to be the first patron of the same. The meeting is of opinion that the position taken up by the Anglo-Indian Empire Association of entire separation from all other communities but that represented by descendants of British fathers and grandfathers is only one calculated to be helpful to the community. The meeting was proud of the new journal, the 'Anglo-Indian Empire' and its talented editing, beside the spirit of independence yet of unsurpassed loyalty to the Government, which its pages declare. The meeting pledges itself to assist the journal by immediate subscriptions by hearty canvassing on the part of all present so as to add to the membership of the Association and to the subscribers list of the journal. The meeting views the present position of the Anglo-Indian community as most critical with the new lines of competition set up by the enlargement of Government Councils. The meeting feels the community would be committing political suicide if it failed earnestly and unitedly to seek with its European brethren distinct powers of representation side by side with Mahomedans, Bengalees and others. The countenance already extended to the Association by the Governor of Bombay lends support to the view that our efforts will be successful. The meeting, in view of the previous resolutions and convictions expressed therein, would advise the immediate memorialisation of Government on all points connected with the welfare of the community with special reference to the crying need that exists for protection by means of extended representation and with regard to education. The meeting is of opinion that the greatest and most determined efforts should be made by the Empire Association to secure the co-operation and affiliation of all existing associations so as to unite them all into one body, having a central representation and annual or biennial conference, so that Government may see that unity and oneness of policy prevails all over India."

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S PROGRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 3.

Queen Wilhelmina is making normal progress towards recovery.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Karadaghis Attack the Mails.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Telegrams from Teheran state that the Karadaghis have again attacked the Russians escorting the mails, killing one. Thirty Karadaghis were captured.

THE BUDGET.

Effect on Prices of Whisky and Tobacco.

LONDON, MAY 3.

As a result of the Budget, whisky has been already raised in price sixpence a bottle and tobacco one halfpenny per ounce in Britain generally.

THE CORK BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The bye-election in Cork has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Maurice Healy (Independent Nationalist)	4,706
Mr. Crosbie (Nationalist)	3,547,

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

Court-Martial on Murderers

SUMMARY EXECUTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 2.

A telegram from Constantinople states that Chefket Pasha surrounded the arsenal which is the last reactionary stronghold. The garrison, numbering a thousand men, surrendered without firing a shot.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that a court-martial has sentenced to death three officers and seven non-commissioned officers, in connection with the military revolt, including the murderers of the Minister of Justice and the Commandant of the Tashkishla Barracks.

The Sultan yesterday drove round the hospitals, visiting the wounded Salonika troops, in an open carriage escorted by a single orderly. He was loudly cheered.

LATER.

Thirteen ringleaders of the revolt, mostly non-commissioned officers but including a major, were hanged at Constantinople this morning. Some were executed in front of the Parliament buildings and some in front of the War Office at Galata Bridge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

The following are copies of telegrams sent to Constantinople by the Persian Committee, Calcutta:—

"To the Committee of Union and Progress, Constantinople:—

"Persians in India offer you congratulations on the victories of Islam won by the Committee of Union and Progress, and ardently hope that you will not forget your Nationalist brothers of Tabriz."

H. I. M. SULTAN MAHOMED V.
GREETINGS FROM PERSIANS IN INDIA.

"To the Foreign Minister and President of the Turkish Parliament, Constantinople:—

"Persians in India offer their respectful congratulations to His Imperial Majesty Sultan Mahomed V of Turkey."

TAXATION IN GERMANY.

Government's Proposals Rejected.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Finance Committee of the Reichstag have rejected the Government's proposals for fresh direct taxation including an extension of the legacy duties.

The "Norddeutsche" newspaper points out the serious situation created and warmly appeals to the majority of the Reichstag to pass the financial reform for the sake of the honour of the nation whereon the eager gaze of the foreigner is turned.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL;

Agreements to be Abrogated;

LONDON, MAY 3.

The American Senate's substitute Tariff Bill is being hotly criticized as excessively protectionist. It is stated that Mr. Taft disapproves it in anticipation of the new tariff.

The Washington Government has notified all countries wherewith special tariff agreements exist that these will be soon abrogated. The countries concerned include Britain, France, Germany and Italy.

MAY-DAY IN BUENOS AYRES.

Police Attack a Mob.

LONDON, MAY 2.

A telegram from Buenos Ayres states that in a conflict between the Police and the people celebrating May-Day, twelve persons were killed and a hundred wounded.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Naval Visit to Seattle.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Ijichi, commanding two Japanese cruisers, has arrived at San Francisco with the delegation of Japanese naval cadets, who are attending the Yukon Exhibition at Seattle. He was welcomed by the Japanese Association.

Ijichi received aboard his ship the Mayor and Lieutenant-Governor and many officers of the American army and navy.

P. AND O. STEAMERS.

Installation of Wireless Telegraphy.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamships "Malwa," "Mantua," and "Morea" are being fitted with wireless telegraphic installations.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The deaths are announced of Major-General Sir William Meiklejohn and of the Very Rev. John Marshall Lang, Chancellor and Principal of Aberdeen University.

[The two deaths recorded by Reuter to-day remove notable men who have served their country faithfully and well. Major-General Meiklejohn entered the Bengal Infantry in 1861 and since then has served in twelve expeditions and wars, largely on the Frontier, being frequently mentioned in Despatches.

[The Very Rev. John Marshall Lang attained fame in a very different manner and is the third of prominent Churchmen who have recently died. Born in 1834 he saw much work abroad, being Deputy to the United States in 1872 and to Australia in 1887. In 1893 he was Moderator to the Church of Scotland. He was also Chairman of the Commission on the Religious Condition of the People, which first met nineteen years ago, and President of the Council of the Reformed Presbyterian Churches. He was a widely read writer on religious subjects, and besides being Chancellor and Principal of Aberdeen University, for which he was chosen in 1900, he was also an Hon. Member of the Imperial University of St. Petersburg.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Egypt," with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Easter Manœuvres.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 16.

THE Easter outing of the London Territorials, for it cannot be called training, did not include any very heavy work in the way of soldiering. The following may be taken as a very fair example of how the time was occupied along the whole line, from Winchester on the west, to Caterham on the east: Friday was taken up with starting and arriving, then on Saturday the more serious work was undertaken, this was, training in the morning, football in the afternoon, and "Smokers" in the evening. On Sunday there was the usual Church Parade and Monday was taken up a good deal with packing up and getting back to town, though most corps put in some morning work especially the London R. F. A. Brigades at Aldershot, who put in some real hard work all through. Well, one must not be too captious in criticising the performances of these Volunteer soldiers, who had given up a well-earned holiday to subject themselves to military discipline and training. They show the the right spirit anyhow, and are no skulkers. Much cannot be expected of them, seeing the time they have to devote to drills and training. At Aldershot, the driving of the Artillery was of a very elementary kind, and there was a little too much "gee up" noise about it. Seventy per cent. of the men who came out for Easter were recruits. On the whole they acquitted themselves very creditably, and the material is decidedly good; nevertheless, this Easter outing of the London contingent has had the effect of showing more forcibly than ever how lamentably inadequate is the time given to the training of the Territorials, and how disastrous in consequence would be the result if they were to be pitted against the well-trained troops of a Continental army. Colonel A'Court Repington, who has been an ardent supporter of the Territorial scheme, declares that the training, as at present laid down, is absolutely insufficient, and any attempt to make it so, would, he fears, have the effect of drying up all the best sources of recruiting. If the military advisers of the War Minister are satisfied that the numbers and training of the Force are adequate for the purpose for which it is created, it is open to Mr. Haldane to state the fact. But Colonel A'Court Repington declares that until compulsory training is adopted, no responsible Minister or General could report that any portion of the Territorial Forces are fit for active service. Truly, this is muddling along, but it cannot last much longer; some day the public will wake up to the fact that the German nation does not look upon its naval expenditure as of an unproductive kind, but expects a good return for its money. It has been laid down by the German Labour Party "that the command of markets can only be obtained under the protection of guns and in the struggle for trade, German workmen may find themselves confronted with the alternative either of perishing or forcing their way at the sword's point." Accepting this as the inevitable, the German Socialists raised no opposition in the Reichstag the other day, to devoting an enormous sum to naval construction knowing that such continued expenditure must end in natural bankruptcy, or a war by which they hope to gain the markets they require. Yet in spite of this most palpable menace to our existence as an empire, Mr. Keir Hardie had the effrontry to produce on the platform at Edinburgh, a few days ago, "Comrade Bernastein from Germany who had the still greater effrontry to inform the audience that there was no question between Germany and England that could not be settled without resort to arms. He might have added that war could always be avoided between two nations provided the one is prepared to submit to the will of the other. This is a course that the Social Democratic party would appear to favour when they passed a resolution the other day at their annual conference, that all labour bodies should unite to oppose the Territorial Army scheme as likely to break trade unionism and that every means should be adopted to stultify recruiting. Even the Boy Scouts were looked upon with suspicion and parents were asked not to allow their boys to join them. There are however sturdy patriots to be found yet amongst these Socialists who, where national defence is concerned, hold very different views from the vapourings of these contemptible pacifists. Mr. Blatchford is an illuminating instance. He has no faith in the brotherhood of man as preached by his fellow Socialists, rendering war amongst nations impossible, and stoutly maintains that to hold such views is "cowardly, weak and dangerous." This has a healthy British sound about it.

Those who believe half the fanciful nonsense that appears in the daily papers with regard to the progress of aviation in England must feel some surprise that the "Daily Mail" prize of £1,000 was not carried off as soon as it was offered, as would certainly have been the case had the offer been made on the Continent. It is one thing to possess a horse, and another thing to ride him, and so with the aeroplane which takes a good deal more sitting than the ordinary horse. It may be expected that many tosses will be taken before a candidate qualifies for the prize.

The current number of the "United Service Magazine" contains an especially interesting article on a scheme formulated as far back as 1628, by Sir Edward Cecil, Viscount Wimbledon entitled "How the Coast of Your Majesty's kingdom may be defended against any enemy if in case your Royal Navy should be otherwise employed or impeached." It is a scheme for the defence of the country by trained hands, in the event of the Navy being absent or, as it is quietly put, impeached. Sir Edward Cecil fully recognised that the Navy was the first line of defence but, like Lord Roberts to-day, realised the fatuity of depending solely upon it without adequate land forces in reserve. "But God forbid," he wrote, "that if the Navy should be absent or impeached by any mischance, (the actions at sea being more uncertain that those of the land) that we should therefore give the kingdom lost." Mr. Haldane's boarding out scheme for providing a reserve of horses for the cavalry is to be given an experimental trial in Norfolk under the direction of Colonel Chetwode, 19th Hussars. The experiment is being carried out on only a small scale, the number of horses to be boarded being limited to 25 (25) at first, to be increased to 50 should the experiment show signs of proving successful. The horses when handed over to the farmers will be thoroughly broken in for riding and driving. They may not be used for ploughing or any equally hard work. They will be placed at the disposal of the military authorities for one month in each year, and of course be available for the inspection of a veterinary officer at all times. Horses will not be withdrawn except in the event of mobilisation, or of a farmer neglecting to fulfil the conditions under which the horse is placed at his disposal. The Norfolk farmers are favourably disposed towards the scheme, which looks hopeful for its success in that county at least.

It has been decided to form a Territorial Reserve of 100,000 men. It is hoped that many of the one-year men, who are now leaving in large numbers, may take service in this Reserve. There are also many of the old Volunteers who may join it. The conditions of service are particularly simple. The Territorial Reservist will be required to show himself once annually to some member of the County Association, as well as firing what is styled a "minimum" musketry course, probably on a miniature range. It is stated that the age-limit will be thirty-five. This will cause much disappointment, for short men and middle-aged men, and old men too, are constantly writing to the papers to ask if they cannot be enrolled to take part in the defence of their country. There is also, shortly, to be a mass meeting of veterans in Trafalgar Square, all clamouring to be allowed to serve their country. Half a million of these veterans could be enrolled at once, and useful men they would be too. Their patriotic movements are usually choked by the application of red-tape.

Mr. Blatchford, the noted Socialist leader, writing in the "Clarion," reviews the aggressive policy of Germany during the past forty years or so, and finishes by advocating that the whole Empire should arm and fight it out at once!

SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

Arrival at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Sir George Clarke arrived here by special train this afternoon. The Military Secretary to the Viceroy was in attendance at the Station and His Excellency proceeded at once to "Craig Dhu," where he is to reside.

THE PRATOD APPEAL.

Application Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, MAY 3,

Judge Ferrers heard on Saturday last the argument in the Pratod appeal application, preferred against the District Magistrate's judgment, delivered on the 11th March, and rejected the relief appeal.

SATARA BOMB CASE.

Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, MAY 3.

In the bomb case, the Court heard the defence argument on Friday evening last, and recorded the Assessors' opinions on Saturday, who found the first three accused guilty and the last, Shripati, not guilty. To-day, at noon, the Judge acquitted Shripati Gurav and sentenced the first accused, Bhau Babaji to five years, the second accused, Kondi Kundaltka, to three years, and the third accused, Mahadeo Kulkarni, to four years, all rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS PLAY.

Author Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

A telegram dated Calcutta, 1st May, states that Haripada Chatterjee, the author of "Ranjita Jeeban Jogya," an alleged seditious musical play, has been arrested, under Section 124A., I. P. C., and a number of copies of the play have been seized from a book-shop in College Street.

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

On Saturday afternoon last, the Police raided a bookshop, owned by J. N. Bhattacharya and Sons, at 65, College Street, from which the alleged seditious play, "Nama Ranjita Jeeban Jogya" ("Ranjit's Life Sacrifice") is said to have been published, and a number of copies of the book were seized. No arrest was made.

The Police also raided the houses opposite the bookshop, 81 and 82, College Street, where Haripada Chatterjee, who, it is alleged, is the author of the book, resides. Several books and a number of papers and copies of the alleged seditious drama were seized. Haripada was found on the premises and when questioned did not deny his authorship of the drama. He was arrested under Section 124A. He has not been admitted to bail.

Haripada is the author of several popular Bengali dramas and many of his works are now being played by Jatra parties in Calcutta and elsewhere.

LATER.

The author of the seditious Bengali drama has been released on bail of Rs. 5,000.

NAIHATI RIOT CASE.

Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

The hearing of the Naihati Mill riot case was concluded on Saturday, before Mr. French, who sentenced the accused Kasim Shaik to one month's rigorous imprisonment, Hirendra Chakrabatty, Lakhan Belait and Waker Hossain to three months, and the accused Shibu Pairia Madrassi, and Kertick. Mahanto Moti Dass to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, and acquitted the accused Farin Bhuia.

In passing sentence, the Magistrate observed that the common object of the mob was to assault Mr. Mackenzie, the Manager of the Mill, and to smash up his house.

THUNDERSTORM IN RANGOON.

Fire Brigade Station Struck.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 3.

A thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rain and vivid lightning, broke over Rangoon yesterday evening and lasted several hours. When the storm was at its height the lightning struck the Lammadaw fire brigade station, knocking off a piece of building and detaching the telephone wires, which got mixed up with the electric over-head wires, causing partial darkness in some of the narrow streets.

The work of repair was promptly undertaken and in a short time communication was restored and the street lighting was rectified.

THE HAJ COMMITTEE.

The Protector of Pilgrims.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The real crux of the troubles attending a Hajee is to be solved in Bombay. The Hajis will get emancipation from their disabilities, and will find their grievances redressed if they only take the trouble of consulting a Government Officer called the Protector of Pilgrims. It seems to me that the office of the Protector is not widely known throughout India to enable persons coming from different parts of India to take full advantage of it. Steps ought to be taken to make it widely known. A thorough reorganisation of the department of the Protector is also urgently needed. The Protector should have a sufficient and well-paid staff to assist him He should be handsomely paid, because, without proper remuneration, it is not possible to attract good, competent men to this post. The Protector should be a man who can inspire confidence in the minds of all by his obliging manners and hard working habits, and I am strongly of the opinion that the popularity and efficiency of this officer will be greatly enhanced, if his appointment be made always in consultation with the Committee in future. The present Protector is Mr. Mirza Mahomad Ali Khan. He is very attentive to the needs of the pilgrims and strains every nerve to get himself acquainted with them. It is no wonder that a man of his stamp should be well-spoken of by the Hajis.

The proper course to remove the disabilities of the pilgrims at all Hajis of their journey is, firstly, to bring them to the knowledge of the pilgrims themselves. These disabilities must be thoroughly investigated into and embodied in detail in printed pamphlets which must be freely circulated at all important centres and also through the Press. In addition to this, about three months before the commencement of the Haj season, placards and notices containing the above information in a succinct form should be posted up at all important places in the various centres and also on railway stations and junctions.

THE PILGRIM BROKERS.

The department of the pilgrim brokers, who work under the Protector of Pilgrims, had earned a very bad name in recent years. I am glad to say that through the efforts of the Committee and the co-operation of the Commissioner of Police, its personnel is improving Its number is now added to, men representing different communities have been nominated, and thus the efficiency of the department has been considerably increased. The report of last year's work of the pilgrim-brokers is very gratifying. The brokers whose duty is to receive the Hajis at the stations, lodge them, attend to their wants, show them the shipping offices, and see them off on board the ships acted very promptly, and gave complete satisfaction. What is more, no complaints against them of having received any rewards from pilgrims beyond the brockerage of five per cent. to which they are entitled from the shipowners for each ticket sold were brought to the notice of the Committee this year.

MUSAFARKHANAS.

The problem of housing accommodation in Bombay is one which always bristles with difficulties and confronts us at this time in its usual grimnesss. Scarcity and dearness of land in the very localities which are most desirable for Hajis' quarters are two important things that are to be considered in connection with this problem. Musafarkhanas are more than ever a desideratum now in Bombay. The absence of them causes terrible sufferings to the poor Hajis and especially women, who accompany them. They come into this City as mere strangers and allow them to be carried away as waifs and strays in the flood of the teeming populations of Bombay. Ignorant as they are they constantly fall into the hands of men of questionable character and of a fleecing nature. More often they betake themselves to dirty quarters where ninety-nine times out of hundred they have the chance of catching plague infection just on the eve of departure to their distant holy land. All the appurtenant difficulties of this great problem may be considered to be half solved if Musafarkhanas are immediately provided for Hajis in some convenient place in this City.

At present there are two Musafarkhanas in Bombay; but they are not sufficient to accommodate such a large number of pilgrims as pass through Bombay every year. One of them known as Camoo Sulemani's Musafarkhana built on the Port Trust Road, is very well situated as it is in the vicinity of the docks. The second Musafarkhana is in the native quarters and far removed from the docks. A new Musafarkhana is to be constructed out of Saboo Seddick Charity funds. It is very gratifying to know that the Government has shown perfect willingness to assist this undertaking. It is to be built of Phaltan Road, which is a very centrally-situated locality, being close to the docks, market, and the Victoria Terminus Railway Station. It is given out that owing to the extension of the new docks and railways by the Port Trust, the old Musafarkhana, known as Camoo Sulemani's Musafarkhana will have to be removed from its present site. The Port Trustees have taken quite a fair and correct attitude on this matter. The Trustees are willing to provide a site and erect another Musafarkhana at their own cost. I understand that the new building is to be located in the neighbourhood of the old Musafarkhana. I don't approve of this course. I think that this opportunity should be made use to induce the Port Trustees to construct this Musafarkhana also on Phaltan Road. The advantages of grouping together these Musafarkhanas are obvious. The work of the Protector of the Pilgrims and the pilgrim brokers would be facilitated to a considerable extent. A dispensary can be opened on the spot and also booking offices to supply the Hajis with tickets. Temporary shops can also be opened at the time of the Haj season where things can be made to be sold at a reasonable price. This step would relieve the poor Hajis of the necessity of carrying a large store of food from their native places and of paying high charges on the way. Thus it would be seen that arrangements can be made at one and the same time to ensure the comfort and convenience of all the Hajis. I may note in passing that perhaps it is not sufficiently known that the shipping companies are bound to provide every necessary article of food on board the ships to be supplied to the Hajis at a reasonable and fixed price. The Haj Committee is keeping a watch on this matter with a view to see that all the conditions concerning it are carried out.

The voyage from Bombay to Camaran forms the most tedious part of the journey. As there is no break in the voyage and as its duration is about 9 days there is every likelihood of the Hajis being involved in difficulties, as has been the case hitherto, if proper precautions are not taken to safeguard their interests. The quarantine at Camaran adds to the intensity of these difficulties. But leaving that question aside I am glad to notice that the Haj Committee is paying special attention to the question of pilgrim ships. The want of a regular steamship service between Bombay and Jeddah is keenly felt by the Hajis, and invests the few shipping companies that ply the steamers between these two ports with all the tyrannising power of monopolists. The constant fluctuations in the freights are a very severe burden on the purses of the poor Hajis. It is rather a difficult problem for the Haj Committee with limited powers to deal with. I cannot help saying however that a regular service of steamers leaving Bombay on stated days would not only prevent congestion of pilgrims in Bombay, but would also add considerably to their convenience and comfort. Under the Committee's supervision, the time of the departure of ships is being punctualised and the Committee particularly sees that qualified men are on board and that a sufficient stock of provisions and drinking water is always kept. The Persian Steam Navigation Company ply their steamers regularly between Bombay and Jeddah during the seasons to the great convenience of the pilgrims. Much credit is due to its Managing Director, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee, and the best thanks are to be given to the Company for bringing a number of indigent pilgrims from Jeddah to Bombay free of charge and for even feeding them at their own cost every year. This year the Shah Steam Navigation Company has entered the field. Whatever companies may come in the field it is not desirable that they should consider the Hajis to be merely a service of income and squeeze money out of them by their fancy and exorbitant rates. The shipping companies ought to recognize that the Hajis who are most of them poor deserve to be fairly treated. If the present mode of charging high prices continues I am afraid that the Committee will be obliged to move the Government to interfere.

I am glad that the Haj Committee's requests and suggestions have in many cases been carefully attended to. The co-operation which the Committee has received from the Port Health Officer should not be under-rated. It was due to his sympathy that the Committee's efforts to regulate the time of medical examination of the pilgrims, to avoid the midday sun, to have separate entrances for male and female passengers, to go into the disinfection shed, and on board the ship, to permit the Hajis carrying their personal luggage with them to avoid loss, and to allow urgent messages to be delivered to the passengers on board the ship after the medical examination and till the ship weighs anchor, have been successful to a large extent—Yours, etc.,

KAZI KABIRUDDIN.

Sassoon Hall, 2nd May.

FEEDER RAILWAY LINES IN SIND.

An Opening Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 3.

Mirpurkhas Jhuda feeder, line, the first of the series of light feeder railways designed to supplement the irrigation policy of Government in Sind, was opened for traffic last Saturday. Some 35 persons responded to the invitations issued by the Directors of the Sind Light Railway, Limited, and were transported over the new railway under conditions of temperature that seemed to have been specially adapted to days of ceremonies, The Mirpurkhas Station was reached at 10-15-2. Crowds of spectators awaitted the arrival of the train, the party being received by Mr. Tods, Manager, Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway, Mr. Hamid Ali, Colonisation Officer, Jamrao Canal and Mr. Bulchand Alumal, Mukhtiarkar, Mirpurkhas.

After breakfast the chairman, directors, shareholders, guests, and spectators having assembled at the entrance to the station platform, the Hon'ble Mr. Webb, Chairman of the Company, explained the circumstances which led to the present feeder line being under taken. They had hoped to have the line open before Christmas last, but the very heavy rains in July and subsequent months not only converted parts of Sind into a lake, but caused a serious outbreak of fever and consequent scarcity of labour that greatly delayed the work of construction. He expressed his warm thanks to Mr. Todd, Manager, Jodhpur Bikanir Railway, who has built this line for the Company, for bringing the first of their light feeder railway to its present stage of completion. He also mentioned the fact that some of their shareholders had experienced feelings of anxiety in consequence of the recent failure of the Jamrao Canal. Loss and expense to Government had no doubt been very great, but the Government's interests in the success of the Jamrao Canal are so enormous that they felt sure that the damage would be quickly repaired and the Jamrao's reputation as a thoroughly reliable source of water supply would be placed entirely beyond reproach. He was glad to hear that the Canal was full of water now. He trusted that the future would very soon see not only the extention of the Canal systems of Eastern Sind, but also the construction of light feeder railways to serve each and every one of the Sind Canal systems. And in this connection he remarked that the policy of Government which had so far blocked the extension of the metre gauge from Hyderabad to Karachi seemed to him strangely shortsighted and unbusinesslike. He said Government were apparently so extremely solicitous of their own departmental interests that they deferred natural and advantageous railway development for no other reason than that their own railway, one of the largest, wealthiest and most promising in India might perhaps be deprived of a pennyworth of its traffic and that, too, at the very busiest end of their line. The result was that Karachi with a hinterland greater than the whole of France was entirely dependent on one state-owned line of railway. It would be of the greatest benefit to the public and the mercantile community of Sind's capital if two competing railway administrations possessed the termini in Karachi and as Government had practically admitted that the metre gauge must be extended in Karachi sooner or later. He hoped this much-to-be-desired development may come very soon and that Government already chronically over burdened with financial demands from all directions would see the desirability of entrusting its construction to private enterprise.

Mr. Webb then handed the "Line-Clear" enclosed in a handsome Cutch work silver casket to Mr. Beyts, Deputy Commissioner, for the special train to start on its journey of inspection and on behalf of the shareholders requested him to declare the Mirpurkhas Judha Railway open.

Mr. Beyts expressed his sense of pleasure and honour done him in being permitted to assist at that most auspicious ceremony. Mr. Webb, he said, had given a clear account of the adventures of this line from its inception to the present day. They were all aware how much the line owed to him at every stage of its progress and would hardly consider that he was exaggerating were he to call it Webb's line. It was thought of at a time when the country it is to serve was undeveloped and it was the pioneer of light feeder lines in Sind. He hoped this undertaking for which Mr. Webb deserved the gratitude of the whole of Sind would be the precursor of many feeder lines in other portions of the Province where the need was equally pressing. Referring to the recent failure of the Jamrao Canal, he said, the interests of this canal were receiving particular attention. Government had already spent one lakh of rupees on assuring the supply for this year. If occasion arose there was not likely to be any stint of necessary expenditure. There was no need for further anxiety this summer.

Having declared the line open Mr. Beyts handed the "Line Clear" to Mr. Todd, Manager J. B. Railway, and the whole party entrained on the special which steamed out of Mirpurkhas station at 11-20 to an accompaniment of cheers, fog signals and engine whistles. The party visited Jamrao Junction, Jamesabad, Digri and Tando Jan Mahomed and got back to Mirpurkhas by 6-45 p. m. and a start was at once made for Hyderabad which was reached at 9-15 p. m. A. N. W. Railway special train has been provided for those who wished to reach Karachi the same evening.

THE BOMB SCARE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

Bombs are at work again. At midnight, yeterday, a bomb exploded near the house of Inspector Soshibusan Dey, who is in charge of the Alipore bomb conspiracy case. The Inspector lives at 10, Nobin Sircars lane. The bomb exploded from No. 9. No one was injured. A man was arrested on suspicion, but was released.

LATER.

Police investigation shows that the alleged bomb which is reported to have exploded outside Inspector Shoshi Bhusan Dey's house was a harmless firework let off by an up-country-man on the occasion of the birth of his grandchild.

THE PRINCIPLE UNDERLYING THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—"Society is individual writ large"—was the leading maxim of Plato; and the individual in India magnifying the individuality—which alone is the differentia—constitutes the organism of society. Society moreover came into being when the scope of individuality was to be at once deepened, broadened and lengthened. So, the upshot is, the individual begets society and the society is meant for individual welfare. The tree grows from the seed and yet the tree is all along nourishing the growth of of the seed itself. The enigmatic truth contained herein howsoever puzzling at first sight is not for the matter of that dogmatic. The offspring begets the generator and the generator nourishes the offspring. It is only the exchange of reciprocal courtesy, in fact, that brings about the general welfare.

These remarks serving as a preamble, the text will proceed to have a special reference to the educational topic of prime importance that is now occupying the attention of the learned public to a very great extent. The topic is no other than the one of reform proposed by the Government to be introduced into the University Curriculum for the sake of adopting essential and avoiding the superflous element already prevailing in the present programme of teaching. The number and details of the Reform Scheme are by this time quite known to the public and the minds of the leading men of light must be busy plying their skill in turning all the bearings thereof this way and that, and drawing out their own precious conclusions for the benefit of us all. In the meantime, it will not be amiss for a second humble attempt from a corner to take a bird's-eye-view of the all engrossing question in a certain manner.

Times change; and men have to change their thoughts and deeds with times. The sign of the times is always exhibited to view, in order to indicate change at intervals. It is required only to know how to read it correctly and properly. The clue in most cases, moreover, is afforded by the speech, thoughts and deeds of the different social units that ply their labour for the moving of the whirligig of time; and to this extent, the result of reading the time must be duly made to square in with the prevailing wants and necessary equipments of the age, even as thermometric and barometric readings are made to tally with the dry hard facts and occurrences of the day, season and year.

The present, then, being the age of progress in the material sphere of being, spiritual force need not be unnecessarily exerted to move the social machinery onward. It is trade, competition and commercial pursuit that is hung overhead ever as the sign of the current time; and accordingly the essential need of education should be not liberal and humane arts, but scientific and technical studies. For, the matter of everyday importance must get the better of abstract and abstruse purpose. The progress of society, too, is made to lean, more than on anything else, upon industrial success and political privileges. Matter is pre-eminently the presiding deity of life, and spirit may, therefore, be regarded as having been, to a certain extent, dethroned since in Nature, the law that imperatively works is that of "Imcomprehensibility," and not of seating two kings on the same throne as in the case of Brentfort, Sparta and others. Howsoever shrill the spiritual cry happens to be raised, it proves feeble by virtue of its not being one from the ruling seat.

In the next place, when matter is the deity, naturally enough does it follow that science is the liturgy and the devotees of science are the singers of that liturgy. But the liturgy in the present case is capable of providing laws that have a close and direct bearing on practical life. Life and the daily round of practical intercourse, therefore, concentrates within itself all the motor forces of social work. The practical aspect of life is the standard of measurement and utility is the order of the day. And although no line of demarcation can be distinctly drawn between the abstract and the concrete and though exposed fully to view like day and night, yet theory and practice, induction and deduction are in a subtle and exquisite way intertwined with one another. Consequently, science is nearer to ordinary daily life and not on that account, removed from higher life, in the same sense that matter is nearer allied to spirit and that they are complementary of each other. Spirit inheres matter and matter is dull or dead without the warmth of spirit, in so far that material science is capable of pouring full light over the mysterious—though not miraculous—workings of higher forces that are identified with spiritual ones, and at the same time illuminating those paths over which the mind, the heart and the spirit have to exert their own forces for the attainment of higher life.

Having considered the subject this way, to some extent, let us pause a little to note the true end of education. The stock question in this regard is to decide whether education is a subject that requires to be considered irrespective of all other things relating to life, or that it should be allowed to have bearings on the practical aspects of life. The first position is merely conceptional and on that account remains open to a modification to an extent that education need not have a close and direct connection with the daily affairs of life. Anyhow, these are two separate views and it cannot be strange if thoughts moulded after each happens to differ from the other. Education is a problem that both battles with life and is a weapon for the battle of life. The end of education, be it mental, moral or any sort, has, all the same, been proved beyond all doubt to be no other than a certain degree of fitness for life. This is a brief enunciation of the end; and life has a variety of aspects. The quarrel between the two parties is one of degree only, since education absolutely disregarding or extremely excluding the practical aspects of life is merely a happy cobweb of imagination that delights onlythe subject, the thinker, as remote from the object, the thing thought about. Each one has his being, which is a substance simply for the sake of his brother, according to Western view and for the sake of another object according to Eastern doctrine, whether the object be animate or inanimate; and the object belongs to the objective world. Each one has his own work to do in society or in an organised body, and, as a consequense, education must have a vital connection with environments.

Life in the East was once, and to a great extent is now, too, regarded as of fundamental importance. Human life had no other end but that of promoting itself to higher and more durable life; and the highest stage was Dnyana, Knowledge. Hence knowledge is itself the aim and end of life; whereas in the present generation, knowledge is only as means to life or believing some other end aimed at in life, education is then, too, a mere means to that end. Life, too, in the meantime, happens to be rendered more practical than abstracted in its nature or abstruse in its principle. The difference, however, between both the doctrines is that consisting in degree only; for, as observed above, merely abstract or abstruse life is a play of imagination and is beyond practicability. The question that is crucial here can be made to resolve into a consideration of what is paramount in importance and what is merely ancillary; and the solution is to be sought from Nature herself. Nature is capable of benefitting life for work and work is worth benefitting Nature; so it is reciprocal yielding as in compromise. In the present case, then, Nature or our environments are purely positive and practical, and life has to form itself into a like mould; so that education that acts as an instrument for the attainment of the end of life deserves to be similarly and correspondingly shaped out in all higher seminaries.

Again, theory or generalized truth is apt to involve error unless confirmed in each case by practical experiment or experience of daily life. The so-called theorists are only half cultured tyros in practical life and as a consequence moving prematurely in unknown tracts, they are likely to excite "unrest" rather than rest or bliss. The present system of education, boasting of its capacity of liberalizing the mind and the heart, might be supposed to be fulfilling its avowed purpose in certain counted cases; and yet in regard to many, mere memorizing having been practically substituted for the better quality by the very act or art of teaching or learning, the semblance comes to be mistaken for the substance; and then, again, the materials on which the liberalised mind as well as the heart have to work, are themselves far from being duly supplied, or remain unavailed of, in case they happen to be supplied.

In order to ward off the evils of this and many other kinds, the proposed reform tends to aim directly at imparting useful instruction at every stage of the University education. For it tends to consider in no vague manner the aptitudes—theoretic—and opportunities—practical—of students, and Hence can fitly claim to be called Natural mode of education. The bifurcation supplies the need for so doing. And when teaching itself is made scientific and every avocation of life has more or less to concern itself with science, it cannot be regarded as strange if science has a predominant place in the reckoning of educational items. Science means earning in the present age; and science means discerning things from one another, in a right and deserving manner. It is, as a conclusion foregone, therefore, that science is calculated to prepare the recipients for complete living. It has, again, nothing antagonistic in itself against humane arts or liberal education, for, as shown above, one is merely a handmaid to the other. So both the times of activity and rest are likely to be rendered blissful by this means; and not to deviate the energy from the main path of righteousness into that of its contrary, so as to ruffle unnecessarily the upper veneers of society, is sufficient to prove it a move in the right direction.

Over-grouping of subjects in a certain course is an evil; but mixed with uncongenial subjects, the very over-grouping proves a heavy tax upon the memory and renders some of the intellectual parts dull. It is something like administering a bitter or pungent dose to a bilious temperament. The flow of humours, therefore, becomes misdirected and the evil festers long. Consequently the grouping of subjects for the University examinations must give a large margin for selection and then the aptitudes of students will be more favourably developed so as to lend ample scope for the availing of opportunities to the highest gain in the daily routine of life. It should try to remove as much as possble the difficulty of meeting the imperative requirements of the present practical age. The grouping in the measure for consideration including bifurcation and option, is a precaution, in a large measure, against what Bacon in his "Essay on Seditions and Troubles" would call over-production by the following remark: "When more are bred scholars than preferment can take off." And yet it should be observed in passing from the stand-point of the State, that primary education is made and continues to be made free; and free as well as compulsory in other places. The anomaly to my humble mind is inexplicable!

"England's prime function," said Sir Alfred Lyall, "is to superintend the tranquil elevation of the whole moral and intellectual standard." This function is sought to be discharged in the present Reform-scheme in two ways: firstly, by looking to purely intellectual growth; and, secondly, to manual or industrial development; of course, moral being a part and parcel of both; and yet primarily the present question is not concerned with it. It need not, at the same time, be argued that the scheme will only direct the flow of educational activity into a narrow channel but that superficiality will be greatly avoided and profundity in study will be much encouraged, as illustrated by the proposed change in the subject of History as required by the University curriculum. In every way, to express briefly, the guiding principle in the proposed scheme is that of discouraging and dispensing with vagueness and useless diffusion and of encouraging accuracy as well as true scholarship. Up to now, excepting an institution here or there, no original research has come to be set on foot and the present proposed measure aims directly at advancing learning in general by original research and variously applying derived truths to the different means and comforts of life.

While talking of original research, it would not be out of place to state that the pursuit of scientific study, in the extensive sense of the term, lends ample room for the cultivation of liberal arts in the original line of work. To illustrate the truth, the ethnological or philolgical or even anthropological study of the leading race inhabiting the earth would be prosecuted with greater care, industry and erudition by the possession of scientific knowledge of things than by the absence or a slight laymen-like knowledge of the same. The market of modern times makes pressing demands for scientific men, the supply of teachers, lawyers, magistrates and even karbharis or other officials being superabundant. At the same time, material wants are required to be necessarily supplied to all. The East, too, holds forth brilliant instances of the cultivators of scientific studies in ages gone by, as evidenced by Eastern astronomy, chemistry, mathematics and others; and to revive the past ideal by actually trying to live up to it, can never be unwelcome to the student of the soil. Science, again, is meant for instructing us to live for others, and just as Pestalozzi the true father of the scientific art of teaching had "All for others, nothing for himself" inscribed on his grave, he having lived exactly up to it, the future children of science should learn practically to live for others and not for themselves, setting at defiance the alchemists of old. Science, moreover, aims more at individual teaching and as wisely remarked by a veteran educationist, Principal McChesney, the plan of science teaching and scientific teaching are regarded to be closely allied. In both students are made independent in thought and self-reliant in action. Moral influence, too, exerted by scientific or science teaching is not less extensive; and the same instance of America can be cited to verify the statement. Professor Sedgwick says:—"The last half of the present century (i.e. 19th of course) has been pre-eminently a period of transition. There has been an immense material development; a prevalence of scientific and industrial spirit. . . . . . . Scientific and technical colleges, closely examined, will be found to exert upon their students moral influences of the strongest and most positive kind. The moral influence of any college does not consist chiefly, or even largely, in the precepts which it offers, but of the practices which it fosters or allows; the degree of truth, honesty, and candour which it insists upon; the industry and persistence which it requires and the examples which it maintains or commends of plain living and right as well as high thinking." Further on it has been stated that: "Much of the social unrest of our time is said to be due to over-education. But this cannot be true. What is meant is not over-education, but bad education. Good education should make a man not incompetent, but more competent; not dissatisfied but more contented with the external world; not helpless but helpful first to himself and then to his neighoour."

So much for science alone. Now it has been rightly argued that "a high standard of excellence is rarely attained either on the Arts or on the Science side" and among other shortcomings competitive examinations deserve to be counted in the same list. They prepare students simply to go in spirit in a majority of cases against the dictum of Matthew Arnold that we should "cease to live for the animal life alone and to feel the pleasures of sense only; should come to participate in the intellectual life also, and to take enjoyment in the things of the mind." In the second place, examinations have produced what Fourier, the great economist, would call a "crise plethorique." This state deserves to be carefully and cautiously noted by the leaders of society. And in the words of a Western educational authority: "What would be gained, for instance, by filling the mind of every boy who comes to us, with all the philosophies of ancient and modern times, if in order to gain his livelihood hereafter, he was obliged, as many an Oxford and Cambridge man, distinguished in the Honours schools, has been in our Colonies, to break stones as a day labourer on the highway?" Hence the proposal of bifurcated courses and the discouraging of University examinations as much as possible in the first stage of Reform. But to cite at greater length the same authority:—"His cry would then be for bread, but as 'Philosophy will take no bread,' as Navalis says, his appetite would have to feed on the Symposium of Plato and the Ethics of Aristotle, or on those of the Mimansa or Vedanta Schools," etc. The same truth has been laconically expressed by Professor Froude thus: "We want light, but it must be light which will help us to work and find food and clothes and lodging for ourselves." And in the next place, why is not a high standard of excellence attained? Perhaps because the motive power that propels during their academical career, the students on the Art's line particularly has been worked out in the case of many, soon as the immediate object of degree or diploma has been achieved; and intellectual efforts are at a standstill, in certain cases. The practical results briefly summed up by Cardinal Newman in his "Idea of a University" are: good sense, sobriety of thought, reasonableness, candour, self-command, steadiness of view; habits of business, power of influencing others and sagacity.

In the modern age, however, the prevailing cry of complaint can be expressed in the words that Examination, a mere upstart and usurper, has been crowned on the throne vacated by true Education born of the well-constituted University. The present spirit, too, is that of education by self-activity and observation plus experiment or experience, that is derived from the teaching of Pestalozzi and Frœbel. Consequently, the attempt at re-establishing constitutional government on the very ruins of anarchy created by cram and over-grouping of uncongenial subjects and competitive examinations cannot be too much extolled. It is, in fine, an attempt on my part, howsoever humble, to bring out in clear light the principle on which the proposal of Reform is based or can be fairly believed to be based, and not to discuss dry details that can be adjusted any way to suit the emergency at any time, so as to harmonise with the main principle.—Yours, etc.

Wadhwan City, April 30. S. S. MEHTA.

THE DEPOSED SULTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A genuine thrill of surprise and universal dissatisfaction has overtaken the Islamic world at the sad and unexpected news of the forcible dethronement of His Majesty Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan and the installation of a new Sultan in his place. Till the last moment Indian Mahomedans had never dreamt that the Young Turkish Party, or to be definite, the Committee of Union and Progress, would transgress all the bounds of justice, propriety and moderation and, misguided by a frenzy of selfishness and military dictatorship, would dethrone the old and experienced Sultan whom, for the past thirty-four years, Indian Mahomedans had universally revered and respected as an ideal Khalifa, and for whose prosperity and progress they had always offered earnest and fervent prayers to the Almighty.

The decrees of Providence are inscrutable and what was ordained has come to pass. The glorious sun of Sultan Abdul Hamid's reign has set, but I am afraid that with his downfall at the present juncture both the Ottoman Dynasty as well as the Ottoman Empire will be shaken to its foundations. May God protect this oldest and greatest of the Islamic Empires which is the only relic left of the past glories of Islam, is the earnest prayer of all Indian Mahomedans. But the Indian Mahomedans are at the same time quite justified in asking the question whether the void caused by the dethronement of an intellectual giant like the deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan will be worthily filled.

The master-hand whose diplomacy, tact and moderation were for thirty-four years a match to the combined statesmanship of the whole of Europe, is removed and humbled. The indefatigable captain who so ably managed and steered his ship of the tettering Ottoman Empire through so many storms and shoals, and whose genius was more powerful than a hundred armies for succesfully storming and capturing the strongest castles of the enemies of the Ottoman Empire, is degraded and treated as if he was the greatest enemy of his country and his religion. History will, however, do ample justice to the achievements of the deposed monarch whose brilliant services to the Ottoman Empire as well as to the Islamic world will never be effaced from the hearts of the Moslems, where they will remain permanently engraved nor can they be removed from the pages of Islamic history.

This is not the occasion to enumerate all the services rendered by Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan to the Ottoman Empire as well as to the Islamic world, for they are too manifest and too many to be jotted down in detail. But alas! ingratitude and selfishness are endeavouring to throw a veil over the bright side of the deposed Sultan's career and expose its dark side only. Who can be absolutely free from the frailties of human nature on this earth? In taking a rapid glance of a life-long and historic career of the deposed monarch the sum total of his good deeds is to be weighed in the balance, and our judgment should not be prejudiced only on account of some of his mistakes. For we have to remember that with all his angelic virtues he was after all a human being and liable to err.

To state in few words, a Sultan, who saved the Ottoman Empire from the Russian hordes and its other formidable enemies, who restored the financial credit of his country, who established innumerable educational institutions for his subjects and revived letters and arts, who opened out great arteries of roads and railways and established telegraphic communications throughout his vast empire, and who organised a strong and well-equipped military force of fifteen hundred thousand bravest soldiers of Islam, will ever be remembered as a saviour and regenerator of his country, and his memory will be kept sacred by the Moslem world. Turkish army repelled and vanquished the Grecian forces on the battlefields of Thessaly ten years ago, within two weeks from the commencement of the Turko-Grecian War. Who was the hero of this great military triumph of Islam? It was the magic hand and the marvellous powers of organisation of Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan which achieved this military triumph and asserted the ancient right of an Asiatic Islamic Power to hold its own on the land of Europe. In spite of all her financial troubles Turkey was never so strong in its land forces in the past two centuries as during the reign of Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan. Numerous authors and observers have testified to this fact and it will be superfluous for me to mention their names on this occasion.

Now, sir, let us pay our attention to the private life of Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan. A Sovereign who worked for twenty hours a day, who on account of his anxiety to properly perform his duties over-worked himself into sickness, who could not spare time to see his own children and family, has few equals in the long and brilliant list of the Ottoman monarchs. Indian Mahomedans had found in Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan a noble example of industry and perseverance and a very high ideal of a pious Khalifa who had never missed a single prayer in his whole life and a staunch promoter of education which he made conpulsory for his subjects. In short he proved to the Islamic world that he was a worthy Khalifa to occupy the high position he held, and as a kind father, a good husband and a wise Sovereign, the example set by him has become a lasting guide to the Moslem fraternity and like a torch illuminating the path of weary Moslems will give further impetus for the moral and intellectual development of the Moslems of the present and future generations. Can any of his inveterate enemies challenge my statement that Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan worked night and day so that Mahomedans may be raised to a higher pedestal and criterion of moral status, and thus gradually take a front rank among the educated and civilized nations of the world? In short, on account of his strictly religious and pious life, he came to be regarded as an embodiment of piety, love and humanity and in this light, Indian Mahomedans found in him an ideal Khalifa.

Now, sir, owing to the reverence in which he is universally held by the Indian Mahomedans, the latter naturally feel shocked at the undeserved indignities which have been so rudely heaped upon him by his enemies. At a critical time in the Ottoman history, a master-mind was required to be at the helm of this great Islamic Empire. In removing such an able and conscientious Khalifa from the Ottoman throne, the Committee of Union and Progress have weakened the Ottoman Empire. In fact the Committee may be said to have stabbed the very heart of Islam and left it bleeding, for in humiliating a worthy Khalifa, they have inflicted an humiliation over the whole Moslem world and have committed an egregious blunder which can only be condoned if in the course of time the regime under the new Sultan turns out to be one of blessing, peace, prosperity and progress for the Islamic world.

The facts that have up to this date, been made public, have not convinced the Indian Mahomedans that the charges of disloyalty towards the Constitution hurled against Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan have been at all proved. If the charges were trne, it may be naturally asked as to why the same were investigated in a secret Session of Parliament and not in open Court? It therefore follows that the Sultan has fallen a victim to the intrigues and selfish interest of a secret conclave, concealing itself under the nom de plume of the Committee of Union and Progress. "He must therefore be regarded as absolutely innocent of all the said charges and will remain enthroned in the hearts of Mahomedans as one of the greatest benefactors of the Moslem world." The future, too, appears gloomy. Already ten thousand persons have been arrested in Constantinople, and these according to the version of the Committee of Union and Progress, were the wretched persons bribed by the Sultan. This is pure sophistry to which Indian Mahomedans would not submit. Soldiers in uniform as true servants of the Crown refused to make homage to any other authority except to their master, the Sultan, and for doing so they are stigmatised as wretched reactionaries. It was the maganimous order of the Sultan that prevented bloodshed, for he ordered them to lay down their arms and surrender. What a strange contrast between the humane Sultan on the one side and the Committee of Union and Progress with bayonets and rifles in their hands on the other. Now, sir, if the loyalty of the people is strong and deep-rooted numerous other arrests will have to be made both in the Metropolis as well as in the provinces. But this is not a good foreboding for the prospective internal peace of the Ottoman Empire. It is a thousand pities that the Committee of Union and Progress does not see its weakness even here. Persuasion and moderation are immense stronger than mere brutal force. And God forbid, if Arabia and Kurdistan secede, the disruption of the Ottoman Empire, on account of its heterogeneous population cannot be far distant. As for the champions of Macedonia and Armenia, they are ever ready to take up the cause of these two Christian provinces.

Sir, I have always been a staunch advocate of Constitutional Government in Turkey. The Indian Mahomedans have always maintained that apart from the Sultan being a constitutional monarch of the Ottoman Empire, his dignity and position as a Khalifa of the Islamic world, as a protecter of the holy places of Islam, should not suffer. And in justice to Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan it must be stated that without allowing a drop of blood being shed, he most generously granted the Constitutional Government to his subjects and throughout the present crisis he has proved his loyalty to the Constitution and tried his best to avoid the bloodshed of his subjects.

But since the Committee of Union and Progress want to monopolise and concentrate all the political power and authority in their own hands the Sultan and the Parliament will be mere puppets in the hands of the said Committee, unless some internal upheaval deprives the Committee of its unconstitutional operations. Such a deplorable condition of affairs causes a feeling of despair and depression and we can prognosticate only ruin and retrogression if this policy is persisted in.

We are informed by Reuter that Europe and America are astounded at the sudden removal of a powerful Sultan like Sultan Abdul Hamid, but, Sir, I may add that the whole Islamic world is shocked at the dethronement of their beloved Khalifa, and educated Mahomedans keenly feel that there are no powerful brains among the Turks of the calibre of the deposed Sultan, who can checkmate or stop the onslaughts of European diplomacy and thus save the Ottoman Empire on difficult occasions.

There are already signs of schism among Indian Mahomedans. Yesterday being Friday in some of the Mosques of Suni Mahomedans of Bombay, the name of Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan was recited in the sermons, and the name of the new Sultan was not taken. We Mahomedans in India can do nothing more than submit our emphatic protest against the most impious deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan and express our sincere sympathy for the deposed Sultan, the maker of modern Turkey, the redoubtable defender of faith and the guardian angel of Islamic nations. For we know that our protests, our arguments and our complaints will fall upon the deaf ears of the military dictators and may even be misunderstood. So it is our lot to submit to the unfortunate situation brought about at Constantinople. The new Sultan comes to the throne with a clear head and good conscience and though he is inexperienced, let us declare our homage to him by reciting his name in the Khutbas and praying that that the great Ottoman Empire may yet flourish and progress in his reign and that the new Sultan and Khalifa may be inspired to duly protect the glorious inheritance of Islam entrusted to his care and worthily follow the footsteps of his great and brilliant predecessors in office.—Yours, etc.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

Bombay, May 1st.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN SOCIETY.

Directors Charged with Cheating.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 3.

To-day at the Egmore Police Court, Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, adjourned the case in which G. Seddon sues S. G. Loane, and eleven other directors of the East Indian and Anglo-Indian Deposit Society for cheating to the 23rd July, to give the complainant the opportunity to make an application to the High Court under Section 216 of Act 6 of 1882, allowing accused bail as before.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Burma Embankments Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 3.

Before the next Burma Legislative Council, a Bill will be introduced to provide for the execution of works urgently required in connection with embankments in Burma.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons states that the Burma Embankments Act of 1879, which empowers the impressment of labour for urgent work connected with the repair of embankments, has been found inadequate, as regards the procedure for calling out villagers to assist in the work, and also because it contains no power to prohibit the erection of embankments erected or maintained by Government. It has therefore been decided to repeal that Act and re-enact its provisions in the present Bill, with modifications which experience has shown to be necessary. The Act of 1877 applies only to Lower Burma, but the Bill will also apply to Upper Burma, where similar provisions are sometimes required.

AN ENGINE-DRIVER'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

An engine-driver named Olton, who had been unemployed for six months, and whose wife is suffering from small-pox in the Campbell Hospital shot himself yesterday morning at his residence in Chandney Lane, also injuring a man named Ditmar, who tried to save him. Olton, who is evidently suffering from depression, is in hospital in a precarious condition. Ditmar is progressing favourably.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Company Promoters Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 3.

In January last the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. P. Sanyasayya Naidu, of the Criminal Investigation Department, detected a deficit balance of more than Rs. 26,000 in the Vizagapatam and Northern Circars Life Assurance Company's funds. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Company were taken into custody and charged under the criminal breach of trust Sections of the Indian Penal Code. After a protracted trial both were convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam on Saturday.

RIOT AT TELINIPARA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

A Serampore telegram to the "Empire" to-day says:—"At Telinipara yesterday morning it was alleged that two drunken Mahomedans caused a riot in the bazaar in which eight men were injured and six were arrested.

CAPTAIN MUIR, 15th Sikhs, has arrived at Simla and taken over as extra A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

THE cricket match, Simla vs. Patiala, will take place at Simla, on the 13th and 14th June. The usual Horse Show will also be held in June and the "Durand" Football Tournament in September.

JOHN BULL'S NAVY.

A Talk with Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.

THE CAPTAIN OF MANY GIANT INDUSTRIES.

II

"Sir Hugh Bell, the great colliery-owner, ironmaster and shipbuilder, of Middlesbrough, here gives his views on the international situation. He is just as reassuring as Lord Pirrie as regards the constructive capacity and resources of our British ship-yards, and although he believes too many "Dreadnoughts" would be a poor investment, he stands out for the undoubted maintenance of our naval superiority."

To see the "captain" of that enormous group of organisations, the Cleveland and Middlesbrough industries, Sir Hugh Bell—the real baron of this iron land—at his best, you must talk with him not in his beautiful country house outside Middlesbrough, nor in his own house in Sloane Street, but in one of these bare, workman-like offices in the heart of the grey northern town, standing, like a signalman in his box, by the levers which govern the movements of these colossal enterprises. Tall, supple, slight of build, and rapid of movement, Sir Hugh Bell is certainly one of the most striking men in England to-day. Packed full with nervous energy, a worker of almost feverish activity in a hundred fields, a talker and speaker of power and daring, Sir Hugh would make his mark in any circle of the intellectual world. Always to the fore as a leader of men—a Lord Lieutenant, a County Councillor, a Royal Commissioner, a scientific thinker and writer, and, above all, a splendid ironmaster—Sir Hugh Bell is, yet not a typical British man of affairs. He has about him a touch of that sensitive, impressionable genius which is rare in English business life and which more often finds its scope in art and literature.

We soon settled down to the qustion—how far he, as a type of many other great ironmasters, could bring his great resources to the help of England in case of need?

"If you give me eighteen months—to take my own firm as an instance—and guarantee me an order for half a million, then I will lay down the plant and at the end of that period I will turn my steel into armour-plate. It is simply a question of time and machinery. Neither I nor any other ironmaster could lay down the machinery without some sort of guarantee. How could we? At the end of the time there might dawn a period of universal peace, and then where should we be?"

Looking out at the newspaper posters, the risk did not seem great. But then the people has its moods, so I assented, and, passing to the larger issue, plunged.

"Is the productive power of England in these matters now less than that of Germany?"

It was a big question. Sir Hugh Bell considered for a moment, looking thoughtfully into the fire.

"Men are wealth, and Germany has now a population of over 60,000,000 to our 43,000,000. That in itself is a tremendous fact. It represents greater consuming power, therefore greater power of exchange and therefore greater wealth. England has not been idle. She is not to blame. But there are some forces that neither peoples nor Governments can fight against."

"For instance?"

"For instance, take my trade. England was once the first iron-porducing country in the world—Eclipse first, and the rest nowhere. Now she is the third. It is not her fault. Nor is it so very much to the credit of Germany that she is the second, or of the United States that she is the first. It is the drift of circumstances. But it means necessarily and inevitably that both these countries have more resources. For if I could mark so much armour-plate with 1,000 tons of steel, could not another man make more with 3,000?"

"But if we want more steel, could we not get more?" I was conscious of putting the thing in a vague, Rule-Britannia sort of way.

Sir Hugh Bell smiled.

"If, thirty years ago, the Government of this country had said, 'We insist on your producing more steel—we lend you so much capital at 3 per cent. to do it with,' we should have done it. England would have had more steel. But she would have had less of other things. You would have been diverting energy not adding to it. There is only so much capital to go round in any country. And now, if you force us to make our steel into armour-plates, you will have less omelettes—for we shall give you fewer saucepans!"

For Sir Hugh Bell has no illusions on that point. He has no vague fancy that money spent in "Dreadnoughts" is money well invested.

"It is as much thrown away as money cast into the sea!" he exclaimed, when I gently sounded him on that point. "Except as insurance, it is pure waste. Talk of employment! Suppose I were to spend money in paying men to carry cannon-balls across my garden? That would be a better form of employment, because it would not be destructive. This week we may put on the sea the biggest fleet ever seen, but it may be all pure waste."

But that view does not lead him to sentimentalism. As long as there is fire, we must have insurance. While Germany arms, England must arm too. It is still a world of conflict. "Dreadnoughts" or per "Dreadnoughts" he offers no opinion on that issue—we must have ships as good as Germany and better.

"I have no means of judging between the champions and opponents of the "Dreadnought" type. I will only say, we must have superiority in both classes of ships. Cannon and rifles both have their uses, but we do not say, 'Choose between them;' we say, 'We must have enough of both.'"

That brought me to the main question—the question which is at the heart of all this controversy.

"Is it true, in your opinion, that Germany can build these ships more quickly and efficiently than England can? What are our resources?"

"We have plenty of great firms capable of building "Dreadnoughts." The great Atlantic vessels like the "Lusitania" and the "Mauretania" require larger slips than the "Dreadnoughts." But shipbuilding firms cannot be expected to lay down "Dreadnought" slips without any guarantee of an order. There is not sufficient security at present. Before these seventeen ships that Mr. McKenna speaks of were laid down in Germany, there must have been some security of work. I do not know, of course—I could not undertake to say there was any Government guarantee—but there were always the programme and the Naval Acts as guarantees of some sort."

"If the guarantees were given—if the system of contracting were changed, say, and a short list substituted for open tender—has England the yards?"

Sir Hugh Bell slowly fingered off the chief shipbuilding yards in the kingdom—Pirrie, Armstrong, Maxim Vickers, Swan & Hunter, Workman Clark, not to speak of many others, and last, but not least, the Government yards, which could probably produce six at the same time, three at Plymouth and three at Portsmouth—and there certainly seemed no lack of resources. It seemed clear that it was a question of arrangement.

"Do you think there is any working arrangement between the German Government and such firms as Krupp's?"

"I could not say—there have been many rumours of it, but I have no knowledge. But apart from the German programme, there is the fact that German finance is on a different basis. Our finance leads up sharply to the one-year policy. All money unspent on March 31 must be given back to the Treasury, and for any money spent over the Budget there must be a supplementary estimate. How can we have secrecy or elasticity? How can we look ahead? The Germans have a much freer hand—as, indeed, have our Territorial Associations, which can carry grants forward from year to year. We want something of the same kind with our shipbuilding."

"Then you are not very hopeful?"

"I am not alarmed if we do our duty. The Germans have their army as well as their navy—and that means that they cannot keep up the double strain. If we spend two sovereigns for every German one, one or other of us will be ruined first, and the first is bound to be Germany. But of course the situation is unpleasant. There may come a point when they may decide that it is better for them to strike, and have it over—"

"Ah! there is the rub in all these glorious 'competition'!"

The true ironmaster and shipbuilder must be not only a chemist and an enginneer—he must also be a student of society, and a leader of men. Like Sir Lowthian Bell, his father, Sir Hugh Bell is both of these.

ALMOST a record in hill climbing was created by the Viceregal party on Saturday last. They got up from Kalka to Simla, 58 miles, with 4,000 feet ascent, in 3hrs. 15 mins. The car used was a 40h. p. Napier.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

MEDICALS vs. BYCULLA OLD BOYS.

The Grant Medical College met the Byculla Educational Society Old Boys yesterday afternoon on the venue of the Marine Lines, before a very large and most enthusiastic number of spectators. The exhibition of Hockey was extremely poor and had it not been for the enthusiasm of the crowd in the second enclosure, the game would have proved a dismally dull one to watch. There seemed to be neither dash nor combination on either side and after a hum-drum lackadaisical game, the Medicals, who had the better of the exchanges right through the match, won by the narrow margin of one goal to nil. For the Old Boys, Millard and Murray at back played a good defensive game. Dudley too saved one or two good rushes. Holtham played a hard game, but spoilt his play by fouling frequently.

In George and Easden the College have two very safe backs. Hayter on the wing is nippy and centres well. The rest of the forwards, with the exception of Quanborough, are good individually but they require to play together more and also practise shooting before they meet their opponents in the semi-finals.

Teams:—

BYCULLA OLD BOYS:—Goal, G. Swingler; backs, E. Millard and O. Murray; halves, S. Wood, C. Dudley and P. Holtham; forwards, V. Murray, I. Gilder, E. Major, C. Millard and M. Harrison.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE:—Goal, J. Cateenwallah; backs; W. George and H. Easdon; halves, G. Cowper, A. Osborne and G. Garthwaite; forwards, R. Hayter, S. Steinhoff, A. Hanson, W. Quanborough and W. Hallams.

The opening exchanges were of a fairly even order, but the Medicals soon took up the attack and from a foul against Millard for under-cutting in the goal area, the College boys were given a short corner. Some exciting play was seen round the old Boys' goal, but the defence proved two strong and the ball was soon hit out of danger. The ball then found its way into the Medical territory only to return immediately and the Medicals missed a nice opportunity to score, Hayter's pass, which rolled past the goal mouth, not being taken advantage of by the other forwards. After some midfield play Hayter made a nice run up the field, but his drive in was collared by Wood who cleared in excellent style. The Medicals then continued the attack but Hanson who received a pass on the goal area was given offside. Quanborough then took the ball in the circle but was unable to steady himself for a shot, and Millard nipping in cleared to touch. Major then had a nice run up the field but was unable to pass Easdon. Only a "25" bully resulted.

Half-time score:—

Medicals	0
Old Boys	0

After the interval Hayter carried the ball well up the wing and centred nicely, but Millard cleared. Holtham was now hauled up for turning on the ball and the Medicals made a run up. Another foul, however, was given against Holtham for striking the ball in the air. Some interesting play followed, in which the Medicals had the better of the exchanges. The Old Boys then made a useful attempt but could not get within the shooting area. The Medicals soon got going again and Quanborough received a beautiful pass from Hayter within the circle but missed a splendid opportunity of opening the score, being pulled up for carrying the ball. Hayter then made a pretty run up the wing and passed to Quanborough whose shot, however, was just a few inches too high. From a pass from the right, Hanson took the ball but Swingler saved well. Steinhoff however took the ball as it rebounded from the goal-keeper's pads and scored with a shot which gave the defence no chance. Final:—

Grant Medical College	1 goal.
Old Boys	nil.

SECUNDERABAD TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 3.

The 41st Battery, R.F.A., met "A" Squadron of the 13th Hussars on Wednesday in the semi-final, and extra time resulted in a draw. Referees.—Capt. Blackwell and Mr. Leman.

On Friday the Royal Fusiliers (holders of the trophy) defeated "B" Squadron, 13th Hussars, by 2 goals to one. The Fusiliers' team was evidently in better training and deserved the victory.

On Saturday, 1st May, the tie between the 41st Battery and "A" Squadron, 13th Hussars was by replayed, the 41st gaining an easy victory 4 goals to one. The referees were Mr. Conry and Mr. Simpson.

The finals will be played this evening between the "C" team of Royal Fusiliers (holders) and the 41st Battery. A good game should result. The referees will be Mr. Conry and Mr. Simpson.

General E. C. W. Mackenzie Kennedy will present the cup and medals.

THE LEIGHTON CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

The Final in the Leighton Hockey Cup was played to-day between the Customs and Calcutta teams. The former won by three goals to one.

PLAGUE AND PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

SIR,—It is really sad to note that the Parsees are unfortunately deprived of a health camp at the Marine Lines. The death-rate this year among the Parsees from plague is comparatively higher, and that could be most probably attributed to the want of temporary health quarters, where the workmen could shift to escape the ravages of the periodical outbreak of the fell disease beyond human control. It is the duty of the City Fathers, on whose benevolent care the health and life of the poor Bombaite mainly depend to see that such temporary sheds are provided and availated of by the residents of the infected localities during these awful times of the scourge. If the Government think such a camp an eye-sroe and hence intolerable at the locality, it would be by far discreet on their part to have such equally good substitute ready for the poor who invariably fall innocent victims to the pestilence and leave their families destitute and in woe. It beheves the leading Parsee citizen to adopt such a precaution for the safety of their working brethren. Precaution is better than cure. "Verbum sapienti":—Yours etc.

A. C. BHANDUPVALA.

AN extraordinary ceremony was witnessed at Lucknow on Sunday when a young good looking European lady was admitted to the privileges of Hinduism as practised by the Araja Samijeth. She had come up from Calcutta purposely to renounce Christianity and embrace Hinduism. She was purified, as it is termed with fire and water, in the Raja of Vizianagram's courtyard, took the name of Sita Devi and is soon to be married to a Bengali Barrister.

THE usual Polo Tournament will be held at Simla in the first week in June and the Simla aces from the 12th to the 19th June.

COLONEL VICTOR BROOKE, who went Home ill, from Calcutta, is now better, but is un likely to return for some months. Captain J. MacKenzie continues, during his absence, to act as Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

THE Government of Madras have issued an order containing the grant of compensation for dearness of food to all whole-time servants of Government on the civil establishment whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem to the end of September 1909 in all districts except Kurnool at rates already sanctioned.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

LATE HOME FROM THE CLUB.

A MEMBER of Congress at Washington was going home late one night, when he met a young man who was partially intoxicated. The Congress man happened to know where the young man lived and kindly guided him home.

The Congressman had no sooner pulled the bell than the door was thrown wide open and a tall, husky woman appeared. She never said a word, but grabbed the young man by the collar and shook him till she fairly loosened his teeth, then into the hall she took him and slammed the door.

The Congressman was decending the steps, when the door was thrown open a second time and his friend flew out of it as if thrown by a catapult. At the foot of the stairs he landed and the Congressman picked him up.

Much frightened and considerably sobered, the young man gasped. "We don't live there—we moved last week."

OUR BEAUTIFUL LANGUAGE.

To a Frenchman studying English, as to an Englishman studying French, nothing is so difficult to acquire perfectly as the idiom—the very part of the language which comes most natural to a native. The difficulties of the English tongue in this respect are illustrated by the following catalogue between a foreigner and his English teacher:—

"When you give a thing," asked the foreigner, "you cannot keep it too, can you?"

"Certainly not."

"But when an honest man gives you his word, he always keeps it, doesn't he?"

"Certainly."

"But when he gives his word, how does he keep it? Does he take it back?"

"Certainly not. When an honest man gives his word he never takes it."

"But if he keeps it he does not give it!"

"Why, cetainly he does. Because, if he doesn't keep his word he is no longer an honest man."

"Oh, I begin to see, Having given his word, and never taken it back, he keeps it all the while?"

"Certainly."

"What a beautiful language is the English!"

HOW THEY PARTED.

And they were married, and lived hap-pily ever afterward? Well, hardly.

It wasn't two days after they had returned from the honeymoon when he dashed downstairs with a shirt in his hand and exclaimed—

"Queen of queens, light of my light, I love you as a woman was never loved before, but if you don't mend the buttonholes in my shirts when they come from the laundry a calamity is going to happen around here!"

Two or three days later she met him at the front door when he returned from the office, and there was a savage gleam in her blue eyes as she said.

"My king of kings, man whom I adore as man was never adored before, let me give you a little piece of advice. If you don't wipe your feet on the door-mat hereafter, you'll think you have been struck by lightning."

All went well for a time but one morning he picked up one of the biscuit she had so proudly placed before him and as he carefully looked it over and studied its size and shape, he remarked.

"My beloved, my jewel of the first water, my princess that I would willingly lay down my life for, you are all the world to me, but hereafter when you put these walnuts on the table I wish you wouldn't forget the nutcracker."

She awaited her opportunity and got back at him one night when he came home from the club in a hilarious condition.

"My prince of princes," she said as she led him around the bedroom by the ear, "I worship you every minute of the day, but right here and now I am going to take away your latchkey and teach you to stay home by your own fireside seven nights a week."

It was only two days later that he caught her using his best razor on her corns, and as he took it away from her he said—

"Helpmeet of helpmeets, woman with eyes that the stars might envy, my very soul is yours, but if I ever catch you doing such a trick again I'll break all the furniture in the house and see that your poodle meets with a violent death!"

She did not reply, but when he came home that night the kitchen fire was out, and he found a note reading.—

"Apollo of Apollos, Beau Brummel of Beau Brummels, man whom a queen might fall down and worship, I have gone home to mother, and divorce proceedings will be started at once."

He lost no time in getting pen and paper, and replied as follows:—

"Angel of angels, sweetheart of sweet hearts, woman whose charms no man can resist, bring on your proceedings and make me the happiest man on earth!"

And it was thus they parted.

MERELY TRANSPOSED.

The Warden of a country church was to be married to a nurse from a local hospital. A fortnight previously it was decided by the members of the congregation to give him some token of esteem, and a committee sat to discuss what form it should take.

At last they decided on a sum of money in a net purse worked by the curate's wife. The decision of the committee was announced at a church meeting by the curate (a nervous little man), who presided.

"My dear friends," he said, "it has—er—been decided—er—to present to our esteemed friend, Mr. G—, on the—er—occasion of his wedding, £50 and a pet nurse." Then the smiles grew and grew.

IT STARTLED THE SHOPMAN.

"Have you any whiskers?" asked the young lady customer, absent-mindedly.

"I beg your pardon?" observed the smart assistant.

"I want to know if you have any whiskers?" the sweet young thing repeated.

A suppressed giggle from the shopboy caught the young lady's ear.

"Of course," she said with embarrassment, I mean egg whiskers. I want one at about 6 1/2d."

UNFORTUNATE.

The autumn twilight was wistful and sad.

"Listen," she said, in a tense voice. "Hear the howling of the April wind among the bare and trembling trees. See how mournful lies the waning light on the hills. This chilly desolation? Oh! does it not make you feel that in life there is too much of cold, too much of bleakness?"

"Well, no," he answered candidly. "Father, you see, is in the coal business."

NOT SO DAFT AS HE LOOKED.

Two young ladies were crossing a field, when they came to a brook that was frozen over. One said to the other:—

"If that ice would bear, it would save us a long walk round."

Just then, turning round, they saw daft Jamie approching.

"Let us ask him to cross over first. If it bears him, it will bear is," said the second girl.

"Oh, good day, Jamie, said the first young lady. "Are you crossing too? You lead the way."

"No, no," said Jamie, "if I am daft, I know my manners. Ladies first.

THOUGHT THEY WERE TAPERS.

A story is told of a new cock, who was helping her mistress prepare the dinner. All went well until the macaroni was brought out.

The cook looked with surprise as she beheld the long white sticks. But when they were carefully placed in water she gave a choking gasp.

"Did you say, missus," she said, in an awed voice, "that you were going to eat that?"

"Yes, Jane," was the reply, "that is what I intend to do. But you seem surprised. Have you never seen macaroni cooked before?"

"No, ma'am," answered the cook, "I ain't. The last place I was at they used them things to light the gas with."

WHAT HER OBJECTION WAS.

A little old woman with a sharp nose and sharper tongue was in the country grocery store buying supplies. Among other things she brought in from her cart was a battle-scarred jug, which she ordered to be filled with treacle.

At last, when her purchases were completed, she began looking over the account, item by item, before paying.

"What this?" she exclaimed. "You have charged me for two pounds and a half of treacle."

"Yes, ma'am."

"But that jug holds only two pounds."

"You must be mistaken. I measured the treacle carefully, and it took two pounds and a half to fill it."

"Well," said the old woman with a sigh, "I don't so much mind having to pay for the treacle, but I do object to having the old jug strained by your putting in half a pound more than it will hold."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SPRING FLOWERS WITH TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.

The wearing of bunches of spring flowers with the tailor-made costumes is, besides, becoming more and more popular now that Paris is waking up once again and the Concours Hippique is in full swing, only, such blossoms as those which fill the florists' shops wih delicious fragrance and sear the soul of the passer-by with envy and longing being chosen, so that it is, as a rule, more than difficult to decide whether or no the blossoms emanated from the brown soil or were created by clever fingers in one of the great ateliers of the manufacturers. To a certain extent the spotted veil is giving place to the example in fine and rather open net worked over in a lace design. As a general rule, a lace veil is by no means a becoming item, but in this case the pattern is so delicate and so sparsely distributed over the net that it is by no means disagreeably en evidence. Plain bordered veils are popular as well, but the Chantilly lace effects rank first in point of favour.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW SHADE.

The lovely bright intense blue of the hardy little Scilla is a very favourite tone with the milliner just now, and, according to some mysterious code of ethics now prevailing in the ateliers of the modistes, is nearly always allied to black. Such liberties are taken with Nature, however, as might turn the enthusiastic horticulturist cold with horror, and roses and lilac, cowslips or primulas are dyed this uncompromising tint without any hesitation on the part of the manufacturer. The favourite flowers in which to exploit the colour in question are, however, the huge velvet poppies which are so fashionable at present and which are wreathed round hats of black crinoline and supplemented with blue velvet strings to match. As a rule this particular shade of blue is becoming to most women, and is already achieving an immense amount of popularity on all sides.

VIOLETTE MOURANTE.

Another lovely shade which just now seems to have gripped the fancy of the milliner and dressmaker alike is violette mourante. As its name suggests, the colour represents the violet when its first freshness is over and at the time when the petals have deepened a little in tone, while there is the half suggestion of a dash of brown washed over the surface that is seen is so many of the pink and rose shades of to-day. According to rumours from Paris there is every reason to suppose that quaint picture frocks in old-world styles will be carried out in the pretty flowered cretonnes which were used a great deal as trimmings two years ago.

THE PROSPECTS OF PROMOTION.

The new volume of the Quarterly Indian Army List, dated the 1st April, is doubtless a publication which for the moment will engage the attention of many officers of the Indian Army; will be the cause of much study and possibly also some heartburnings. The inevitable questions are: "What are my chances for promotion?" and, "Can I ever get command?" From a careful study of its pages much interesting information can be abstracted. Pages 255 to 257 offer the most interesting field for observations. Studying page, 255 we find that in the Cavalry branch of the Service, where promotion has been seriously blocked, the prospects are brighter and the chances more favourable for speedier promotion in the future. Eliminating the three corps of Sapper and Miners from our consideration and treating the Guides as purely cavalry, we discover in the first place that out of 39 regiments only two commandants remain who are, under an old abolished rule, in the enjoyment of seven years' command. By August 1909 the last beneficiary under this old rule will have retired, and the Cavalry branch will no longer suffer from the iniquitously long commands which have been so largely responsible for the present block. Secondly, it appears that sixteen commandants are to give up command on attaining 52 years of age. This means they will only enjoy their commands for reduced periods and not for the full term of five years, a condition which is not perhaps pleasant for these gentlemen to contemplate, though calculated to lighten the hearts of their juniors.

Pages 256 and 257 disclose the prospects of promotion in the Line. Out of 137 regiments, and taking for granted that the four vacancies will be filled by the second-in-commands, who may be expected to command, for the full term of five years, we find, firstly, that 29 commandants may still enjoy seven years' command under the old rule and 1911 will see the last of them out of the coach; secondly, that only eight commandants retire on attaining 52 years of age, and that 100 commandants may reasonably expect to command their regiments for full five years. From the fact that in the Infantry only eight commandants out of 137 commands are affected by the 52 years of age rule, as against 16 commandants out of 39 commands in the Cavalry, it is reasonable to infer that the Cavalry commandants are as a rule much older than their Infantry "confreres." And, as a matter of fact, taking the number of years service of commandants in round numbers and eliminating months, i.e., deducting the year of first commission from 1909, we find: the average number of years service of the Cavalry commandant works out to 29.9 years, that is roughly 30 years' service while that of the Infantry Commandant, works out to 27'3 years' service. The Infantry Branch are, therefore, more than 2 1/2 years quicker in obtaining command of their regiments than the Cavalry Branch.

Prophecy as to the future is always difficult, as nothing is so certain as the unexpected. But one point is clear and that is that a further block is bound to occur among officers whose date of first commission is 1890 and onwards, because in 1887 and again in 1889, when the number of British officers on the strength of native regiments was increased to twelve and thirteen, respectively, an abnormally large number of officers were admitted to the Indian Army. This is bound to cause a block in years to come. The new rate of retiring pension, lately introduced, of £430 after 26 years' service has not as yet done much to relieve the block as it just falls short of that generosity which might have tempted many had the pension been made £500 or even had that enhanced pension been offered only to a limited number in order to relieve pressure. If the rule of 4 years' command, as in force in the British Service, which has been mooted is brought into force in the Native Army soon, there may be a chance of officers whose first commission dates from 1890 or subsequent years enjoying the command of their regiments before old age or long service drives them unwillingly on the shelf.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

THE OOTACAMUND SEASON.

Station Filling Up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 3.

Ootacamund is gradually filling up with the elite of all parts of India.

The Maharanee of Indore arrived in Ootacamund this evening, and the Maharajah of Indore motors up to Ootacamund to-morrow. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is expected early next week in Ootacamund.

THE average number of years service of the Cavalry Commandant works out, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," to 29·9 years, that is roughly 30 years' service; while that of the Infantry Commandant works out to 27·3 years' service. The Infantry Branch are, therefore, more than 2½ years quicker in obtaining command of their regiments than the Cavalry Branch.

MUNDALE, who is undergoing ten months' rigorous imprisonment for sedition at Satara has submitted an independent representation to the Bombay Government.

ALLUDING to the many dacoities recently committed, the "Indian Daily News" suggests that Government should reconsider the administration of the Arms Act. It says:—"It will be a bad business for the future, if it ever happens, that the loyal have no arms at all, while the disloyal possess a fairly large stock of smuggled ones."

Y THE WAY.

THE N. U. T. AT MORECAMBE.

The rather dull meetings of the National Union of Teachers at Morecambe have had ne or two bright gleams. A teacher who as very much in earnest said in the course of his peech: "Is there any sane person in this room"—ong pause, which was continued in huge laughter. "Take a vote on it," called but an alert teacher from London. "Is there," the speaker went on with ffronted solemnity, "any sane person in this room"—ut it was a minute or two before he could get any urther. Morecambe has taken the teachers very much to its heart. The little stalls of "Morecambe ock," which occupy the most prominent places on he sea front, show big posters: "Specially made for the N.U.T. Conference." But the oyster men next door do better. Where the little pictures of humble art show you a happy-faced customer absorbing a Morecambe oyster, appears "N.U.T. oysters—pecially caught."

LOOK OUT FOR JOKERS.

When a bill is introduced into an American Legislature, Federal or State, it is usually expedient to scrutinise it in search of "jokers." A "joker" is a clause which is intended to make the working of the proposed measure very different from what would appear on a casual reading. Representative Tawney has discovered one in the Payne Tariff Bill. The Bill was supposed to reduce the duty on rough lumber 50 per cent. Actually it would have retained the full Dingley rates by means of an innocent-looking provision imposing the maximum rates on forest products coming from any country that imposed any restrictions whatsoever upon the shipment or manufacture of lumber. The Legislature of New York State is notorious for the exercise of this kind of ingenuity. A few years ago there was introduced a measure permitting the damming of certain streams for purposes of "water storage." Ostensibly it was a scheme for giving the neighbouring towns reasonable facilities for securing a supply of water. Actually it was intended to permit the wholesale flooding and destruction of forest lands for manufacturing purposes.

THE FRIEND OF THE PIGEONS.

Many visitors to Heaton Park on Easter Monday were interested in the friendly understanding evidently existing between a gentleman, elderly but not old, and the pigeons that are usually to be found about the north side of the hall. The gentleman wore a soft felt hat and a coat with many capacious pockets. From these pockets he drew forth, time after time, handfuls of food for the pigeons, and distributed it on the ground immediately about his feet, bringing a score of contending pigeons right up to his toes. They alighted on his hat and shoulders, and allowed him to stroke and fondle them in the most familiar way. He spoke to them in a voice that they understood, and they responded with many gratified cooings.

METHEGLIN.

Are there still any retail sellers of metheglin? Evidently the Army Council think there may be, for n the Army Annual Bill sellers of metheglin are till mentioned among the persons whose houses may e used for the billeting of troops in cases of emerency. It would surely be difficult now to find the oung squire who would, as in the poet Gay's time, earn with pleasure that—

> The bee shall sip the fragrant dew of flowers
> To give metheglin for his morning hours.

Metheglin was made by fermenting with yeast a olution of honey flavoured with boiled hops, and, as n old writer puts it is all the better "if rosemary, hyssop thyme orgaine and sage be first well boiled n the water whereof you make the metheglin." It s, in fact a sort of beer made from honey and spiced r medicated. It was a Welsh beverage originally, nd the name meddyglyn means medicinal water meddyg llyn). and it was sometimes called "the ine of Wales." It was a common English rink in the time of Chaucer, who more han once mentions it in the "Canterbury Tales," nd Pepys speaks of taking it instead of wine on one ccasion. It was stronger and more agreeable than mead, and it was a favourite drink with Queen Elizabeth, who kept a stock of it for her own use. When comparing metheglin and mead Fuller, in his Worthies of England," states that metheglin differs om mead "as wine from that weak stuff which is e last running from grapes pressed before." For ation purposes mead and metheglin were classed gether. They were liable, under the Acts for the reditary and temporary Excise, to a duty, which s repealed in 1766. Afterwards they were charged th the same duty as sweets and made wines, and, th them, were freed from taxation in 1834.

"CIGARETTE CARDS."

I had smoked many more cigarettes than were od for me, writes a correspondent, in order to esent my wife with a complete series of cards reing to a subject in which she was interested. ly one of the hundred was missing—No. 96,—d that I could not get. In despair I persuaded y friends to smoke themselves to death in the od cause, holding out the tempting bribe of a cket of cigarettes for the missing number. The mpetition assumed the proportions of a small ttery, and after about a month's time one of my ends came forward with beaming face and the issing card. I gave him the promised packet—d that also contained the winning number. I w possess seven duplicates of 96, and another mplete series of the cards with the exception of . 29, for which there is no reward.

MANCHESTER BY-THE-SEA.

When the name of Manchester-by-the-Sea s first given to this most charming of assachusetts coast villages it excited the goodmoured criticism of Oliver Wendell Holmes. is own summer home was hard by, and in replyg to a letter from his friend James T. Fields hich bore what seemed to him the fanciful new dress he threatened to call his own place Beverley-the-Railroad.

DUTCH PLOVERS' EGGS.

In Holland on Easter Sunday (writes W.) I saw e peasants gathering plovers' eggs; strings of men gzagged across the flats, stooping frequently to ck up eggs, and the plovers and the curlews reamed overhead in impotent rage. The Dutch e methodical in all their marketings, and I learned at the peasants foregather at a fixed rendezvous nd hand over their eggs to a middleman, who uys large quantities, boils them—for the shell of he plover egg is frail and will not stand packing ncooked,—fills them into boxes, and sends them o England. On the night boat from the Hook of Holland on Monday there were fifty boxes, and each contained not less than 250 eggs. All these Dutch plovers' eggs were consigned to London. In the north of England three varieties of this egg may be purchased—"Yorkshire plovers' eggs," "English plovers' eggs," and plain "plovers' eggs." Those of the first-class sell best; they fetch threepence apiece, and are said to be the most reliable. Some of them ome, as a matter of fact, from Cheshire and Derbyhire, but there seems to be a particular trade virtue n the name of Yorkshire. Manchester dealers tell the urious tale that the other eggs "come from London". So they do. The egg collectors of the Fens and of he South of England—the only districts where lovers' eggs are gathered systematically—apparently end their supplies to London, and the London dealrs supply Manchester]

An engagement is announced between Edward Gavin Johnstone Byrne, Indian Army, econd son of the late Theodore Edgar Dickson Byrne, of Elsieshields, Dumfriesshire, and Drumness, Kirkcudbright. and of Mrs. Byrne, Colinton, Midlothian, and Alice Marion, elder laughter of the late Alfred Pulford, of Benholm, Broadwater, Tunbridge Wells, and Mrs. Pulford, Netherwood Bank, Dumfries.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens nd softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Counss Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumd. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that the Name and Figure head of Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Expectations have been realised in the success of the Parsons turbines over those of the Curtis (American) type in the comparative tests to which these two systems have been subjected in the American scouts "Chester" and "Salem." Naval engineers on both sides of the Atlantic have awaited the results of the trials with the keenest interest from the fact that the Curtis turbine ranks next to the Parsons type in the number of British and foreign warships, approximately 200, fitted with this system of propulsion. The lead which the British Navy took some ten years ago in superseding the reciprocating engine by turbines has been well maintained, but the fact that there are now at least five distinct types of turbines being tried in the various navies suggests that the monopoly may not always be enjoyed by the Parsons type. It is, however, the predominant one in the German Navy, which has something like 38 ships built and building fitted with British turbines, compared with two each on the Curtis and Zoelly principles, while in the French Navy the Parsons turbines are to be found in fourteen vessels, and in twelve American ships, as against four on the Curtis and two on the Zoelly system. The latest success of the Parsons turbines in maintaining an average speed of 25·08 knots during a run of 600 miles under the most exacting conditions is expected to have a determining influence with reference to the type of turbines to be installed in the United States battleships, of which the designs care under consideration.

REVISED PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Several revisions in naval pay allowances are announced among the most important being the new scales of full and half-pay for commanders, which took effect from the 1st April. In addition to the ordinary full pay having been inereased from £365 to £401 10s. per annum—a difference of 2s. per day—the following new allowances have been approved:—When in a ship bearing the flag of a commander-in-chief, £91 5s. per annum, or 5s. per day; and when in ships bearing other flags or broad pennants, £45 12s. 6d., or 2s. 6d. per day. The scale for half-pay has been amended to 11s. 6d. per day (£209 17s. 6d per annum) for the first 185 on the list, and 10s, per day (£182 10s. per annum) for the remainder. This supersedes an arrangement by which, from January 1, 1907, the first 170 received £182 10s. and the remainder £155 2s. 6d., and also provided that commencing on January 1, 1910, the first 180 should receive £162 10s., and the remainder £155 2s. 6d. It will be seen, therefore, that the rates are slightly progressive, both for full and half-pay.

PROTECTING THE EARS.

There is no gunnery detail in the Navy which is giving the authorities more trouble at the present moment than that of protecting the men and th fittings of the ship from the effects of "blast," caused by the cordite charges. Some of the charges used by the guns scale as much as 325lb and it may be imagined that the pressure set up in the atmosphere in a given area around the muzzles of these weapons is such as to twist and distort all but the stoutest fittings in close proximity to them when they are fired. The smaller guns also are now so grouped for resisting torpedo attack in most of the ships that the greatest care has to be taken that the guns are not able to fire into one another or make it impossible for one gun's crew to remain at their gun while other guns are being fired on a particular bearing. Blast screens are freely used to overcome these difficulties, and are, if used judiciously, fairly effective for the purpose. But the human ear is an organ much more delicately constructed than a ship, and yet until quite recently no adequate protection has been provided by the authorities to prevent men having their hearing destroyed by "blast." In future this will not be the case, for the Admiralty have ordered ear-plugs to be freely used by the officers and men when the guns are fired, and have purchased a large stock for issue when demanded by the captains of ships. The Admiralty pattern is to be made of "antiphon," but their Lordships do not insist upon this material if the officers and men choose to provide themselves with effective plugs of another patterns. After this it is to be hoped that all false notions about the efficacy of wearing ear-plugs during gun practice will be brushed aside in the senior service, and that the sensible method of plugging the ears will be adopted.

AERONAUTICS AND NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Haldane's Special Committee on aeronautics, appointed to confer with clubs, societies, and individuals, has begun its work. It is consultative and advisory, and can arrive at no decisions. The Aerial League propose the creation of companies specially trained in aeronautical work in the coast towns, or rather perhaps trained to protect the towns and country generally from attack by airships. They ask for facilities for the establishment of a technical college for the training of aeronauts, which they regard as of primary importance, mainly in the form of a grant in aid and the use of public lands as trial grounds. They further desire that naval and military officers may be permitted to associate themselves with the League as members. A scheme has been submitted to the War Office Committee for introducing aeronautics as a part of the organisation for national defence. The Aero Club asks for the use of ground on Salisbury Plain and for the co-operation of military officers and soldiers. The subject no doubt is one of great difficulty, involving many considerations, but we are convinced the War Office will act wisely in encouraging and supporting private efforts. The defence of the kingdom against aerial attack goes much beyond anything that has yet been proposed. It includes the consideration of the best types of airships and aeroplanes, the supply of special high-angle guns, which are yet in their infancy, with mobile and stationary mountings, the provision of garages, and many other matters. The committee will, we suppose, report to the heads of the War Office on the opportunities offered by leagues, clubs, and private individuals. They can then decide how far military grounds can be made available for trials, and what part the War Office will take. It is, we think, for the Committee of Imperial Defence to deliberate on the larger questions concerned.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

The reactionary influences that have led to a new revolution in Turkey have been paralleled in a certain ferment amongst the so-called Nationalists in Egypt, who have been made angry by the new press law. The "Egyptian Gazette" says that a credulous, superstitious, and easily-influenced populace is being goaded into revolt against established authority. Endeavours to capture the Judiciary have already proved successful. The Government no longer relies on the impartiality of the native Bench, and efforts to sow disaffection in military and other circles are in a fair way of achievement. We are thus, according to the "Gazette," confronted with a danger far greater than any which has arisen since British pre-eminence asserted itself in the Valley of the Nile, and the danger, though not of our own creation, has assumed alarming proportions through our neglect and want of foresight. "Had we but listened to the timely warnings of those who urged energetic action to combat the growing evil we should not have found ourselves to-day in a position so perilous as to necessitate the adoption of drastic measures of repression." Sullen discontent which might from time to time take a more active character was what we should have anticipated and provided against.

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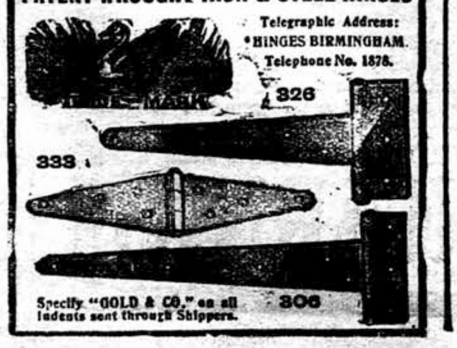

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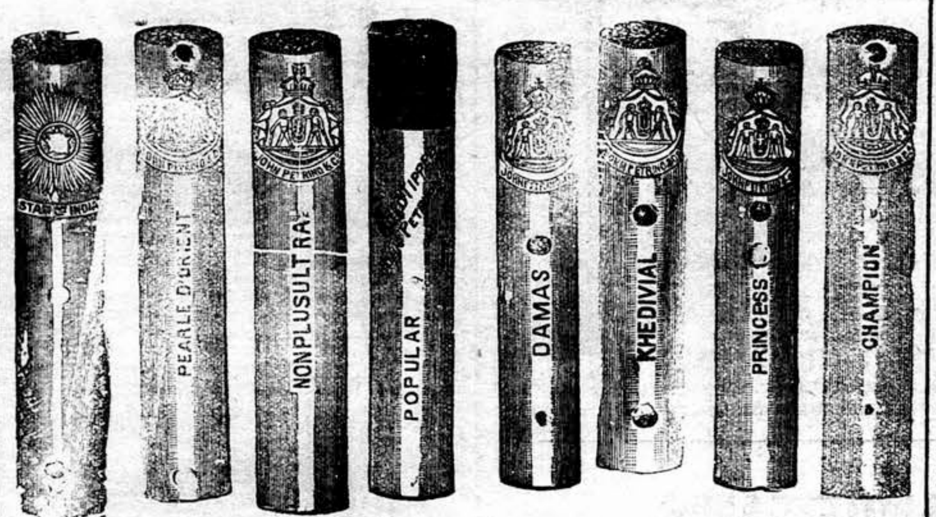

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THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY LOAN.

Although it was not specifically stated that the loan agreement concluded by the Deutscher-Asiatische Bank, representing a group of German bankers, has reference to the Canton-Hankow Railway, the events of the past three weeks leave no valid doubt that this is actually the case. It will be remembered that the first definite intimation of the German bankers' action in the matter of the loan was contained in a telegram dated March 9 from our Peking correspondent. It was there stated that a loan agreement had been concluded between Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank for the construction of the Canton-Hankow line, and that terms of the agreement were the most favourable ever conceded to China. According to German telegrams of the same date, the amount of the loan was to be three millions sterling, while the conditions were to be the same as those of the Tientsin-Pukou line; a further important statement was also made to the effect that the agreement was, as yet, in principle only. A week later we were told that a conference of British French and German bankers had met in Paris to discuss the proposed loan, now described as international in character, and that there were deferences of opinion as to the control to be exercised over the use of the money, which threatened to hinder the course of the negotiations. It is this conference which has now broken up, on the withdrawal of the British and French representatives before the German refusal to abide by the terms specified in the protocol which had been signed by the three groups prior to the agreement. To judge by the tone of certain comments emanating from the German Press the discussions of the past fortnight must have been somewhat heated, and the firm stand taken by the British financiers anything but welcome to their German "confreres." But in view of previous experience of those who have lent money to China, the British group can scarcely be accused of unreasonableness in demanding adequate security for proper supervision of the use of the loan.

Not a few blanks have yat to be filled up in the story. It would be interesting, for example, to know precisely whether the German financier were driven to consult those of Great Britian and France by any difficulty that they anticipated in raising the necessary funds unaided; or whether they were merely acting in accordance with a previous agreement, the obligations of which had already been disregarded. In either case their alacrity to fall in with the wishes of Peking suggests an eagerness to do business with China at any cost which is not without significance at the time when the Chinese Envoy Tang Shao-yi is visiting Berlin, ostensibly to study German financial methods. How far the venture is likely to prove a profitable one is a matter solely for the consideration of those who will have to put their hands in their pockets. The moment would not appear to be too well chosen for placing upon the German market a large loan, the security of which is at least open to question. Apart from the restriction likely to be imposed on individual capacity for speculative ventures by the increased national taxation, both the Hamburg-America Line and the Norddeutscher Lloyd have to admit an extremely bad year's business, and nothing is more indicative of the state of a country's prosperity, or of the reverse, than its shipping returns. But even if we may assume that those responsible for the loan will be able to perform their part in the agreement without difficulty, it could be wished that they had fixed their attentions on some other enterprise than the Canton-Hankow Railway; and this as much for the interests of China's foreign creditors, actual or prospective, as for their own. If the Canton-Hankow Railway does not threaten to become something of a Chinese Panama, its history during the past two years proves conclusively that it is the least fitted of all enterprises in China to-day to be the subject of experimentation. Even the known probity of Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung, who, it will be remembered, was appointed director general and supreme controller of the line by an Imperial edict of last October, has not by any means reconciled the native shareholders to the idea of having the management of the railway taken out of their hands. More than one effort have they made within the present year to throw off the somewhat tremulous yoke of Peking; and unequivocal hints have been given that unless the shareholders are to have the spending of the funds according to their own ideas, very little more money will be forthcoming from them.

The manner, therefore, in which the shareholders are likely to receive the announcement of the forthcoming loan is hardly doubtful. Three months ago they seem to have anticipated such a move on the part of the Government and to have uttered a chorous of resentment. Their position is one, certainly, to command sympathy in that, if they have little confidence in the managing powers of the Government, they would appear to have even less in their own directors, as may be judged from the recent formation of the body that is known as the Yue-Han Railway Rescue Society. Within the last few days Grand Councillor Chang is reported to have telegraphed to the Viceroy at Canton and to the Governor of Hunan to inquire what proportion of financial security for the loan they would be able to offer; but if the Rescue Society decides to oppose the introduction of foreign capital, it will be interesting to see whether Peking is more able to impose its wishes on the unruly Southerners than it has been in other parts of the country. It is more than likely that the only means of extricating the Canton-Hankow Railway from its difficulties is to be found in the application of outside assistance. But for this very reason it follows that that help should be administered under the strictest precautions, and it is here that the German bankers' readiness to accept conditions which were refused by the British and French is fraught with so much danger to foreign interests generally in China. Even if the authorities at Peking could be credited with far greater foresight in financial questions than they are entitled to claim, it could hardly be expected of them that they should resist the temptation of obtaining money on the easiest possible terms. In point of fact the deliberate policy that they have laid down for themselves is to reduce the weight of their own obligations by promoting competition among foreign financiers, in the present instance, it may be presumed, with conspicuous success. Once such a precedent is established there is no telling to what it may lead. Neither the history of other undertakings in which the Chinese Government's capacity to be the trustee of foreign funds has been admitted, nor her already large indebtedness to foreign shareholders, is calculated to encourage the idea that easy credit for China can lead to anything but confusion worse confounded.

It is clear that the German financiers will not be allowed to carry through the proposed Canton-Hankow loan without severe opposition on the part of their British and French "confreres." The indifference to Far Eastern questions of which those immediately on the spot have but too often cause to complain in the attitude of those at home, does not seem, happily, to have applied in the present instance. The preliminary agreement signed between Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung and the Deutsch-Asiatische Band on March 8 attracted immediate and general attention in the Home Press; and it may be hoped that the interest thus aroused will serve to strengthen the hands of the British authorities at Peking. Of the steps that led up to the signing of the preliminary agreement between Grand Councillor Chang and the German bankers the full history has yet to be told; in all probability it never will be told. Equally uncertain is the exact nature of the compact made between the three foreign groups as to the conditions that should be imposed with the granting of the loan, although it is clear that some such compact had been agreed upon, practically if not officially, since without it the recent conference in Paris would have been purposeless. But speculations on questions of this nature, however interesting in themselves, are beside the main point, on which, as indicated by Reuter yesterday, the intended protest of the British and French groups would be based. That point is that China was bound by the convention of September, 1905, to advise the British Government before concluding any loan for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

On this ground there would appear to be no possible ambiguity. The convention, it may be remembered, was made in connexion with the loan of £1,100,000 that had been obtained through the Hongkong Government for the redemption of the Railway from the American bondholders in whose hands it lay. The written undertaking given by the then Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to Mr. Fraser the Consul-General, is quoted by "The Times'" correspondent at Peking in a telegram dated March 10. "In view of your services in obtaining for me a loan through the Hongkong Government on very fair terms, wherewith to redeem the Canton-Hankow Railway," wrote the Viceroy, "I give you a binding assurance that, should it be necessary to borrow funds abroad for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway, British financiers shall have the first option of undertaking the business, and, if bought abroad, British firms shall have the first option of supplying the machinery and materials." The basis on which the German financiers are prepared to accommodate the Chinese Government has been described as that of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway loan, with more favourable terms to China in respect of issue price and interest than are contained in that agreement; and it is claimed that these terms had already been rejected by the British representatives before they were offered to the German. If this statement be correct, the refusal of the British financiers is scarcely to be wondered at, in view of the highly unsatisfactory working of the Tientsin-Pukou agreement as regards the British section of the line; and, considering the apparent, absence of any further negotiations on this point, we are left to the unwelcome conclusion that the promises of Chang Chihtung as Viceroy must not be considered as binding upon the actions of Chang Chih-tung as Grand Councillor. Meanwhile a new claimant is introduced into the controversy, as we learn from the telegram quoted above, in the person of the Japanese Minister at Peking, who is constrained to remind China of her earlier promise that of the engineers employed for the construction of the northern section of the disputed line, "one half will be of the nation that lends the funds and the other half will be Japanese." Whether Mr. Ijuin already anticipates some forgetfulness of that promise in the event of the loan being undertaken by German financiers, does not appear. But the example afforded by what is actually taking place on the German section of the Tientsin-Pukou line may easily lead to such a conclusion.

It would scarcely be reasonable to expect that China should concern herself greatly with the private interests of the different parties who now contest the right of lending her money. The question of the Canton-Hankow Railway loan is purely one of business; and in such matters Governments are no more exempted from the necessity of making the best possible terms for themselves than private individuals. But since that is obviously an argument that cuts both ways, it behoves China to examine, all the more closely, the motives of German alacrity to make smooth for her the path of the borrower. The nervous desire exhibited in the German telegram that we reproduce this morning to prove to China that Codlin is indeed the friend, not short, to implant in her bosom dark suspicions of the sinister intentions of the British and French representatives while exalting the pure and disinterested philanthropy of the German, may be, perhaps too laughable to be taken seriously. But however much we may believe that the "friendly attitude of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank is appreciated," it is inconceivable that even "the most influential Chinese" have been so far misled as to expect that the friendliness shall be all on one side. The mere fact that financiers of other nationalities have not felt justified in doing business (to express the position of affairs in the most matter-of-fact terms) on conditions which the German bankers are quite ready to accept should be enough to give pause to the Ministry of Finance by whom the agreement has yet to be ratified. In the case of the Tientsin-Pukou line, to which allusion has been made, it is clear that Germany has already discovered some means of advancing her own cause, in spite of an apparently adverse convention, in a manner that has not been practicable by her fellow-lenders further South. Every employee, we read, on the northern section of the line is German, and the materials are obtained from Germany. How far such an arrangement coincides with the original intentions of Peking, still less with the popular doctrine of "sovereign rights," it may be left to the Chinese nation to decide. But it is not unreasonable to suppose that, if a loan is to be granted on similar or even easier terms on the Canton-Hankow line, it is because a similar result may be anticipated. A weak nation is least of all the one that can afford to make ill-defined bargains: and in view of the present embarrassed state of China's finances, the day might come when she would betterly repent having left her own obligations, under the loan, to be interpreted by some other agency than the written word of a clear-cut agreement.—"N. C. Herald."

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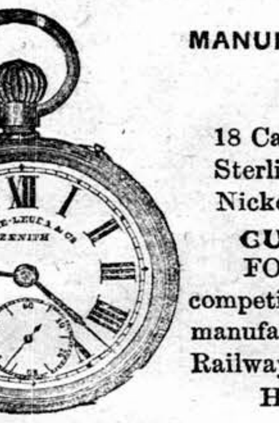

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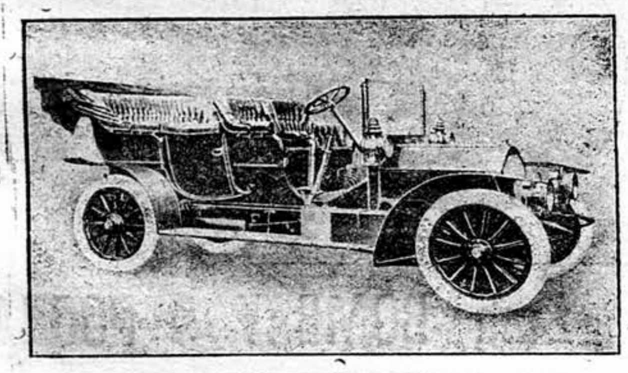

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"How can you drill your hair?"

Well, are you willing to try? Are you willing to test the drilling of your hair for one week, if it entails no more expense than the trivial amount of 3d.? "Yes," you say.

All right; now, will you just note that the present condition of your hair is either one or more of the following:

1. Dry.	6. Scurfy.
2. Brittle.	7. Greasy.
3. Lustreless.	8. Slightly odorous.
4. Losing Colour.	or
5. Falling.	9. Thin or Patchy.

If you can candidly admit that your hair does come under one or more of the foregoing descriptions, you certainly ought not to let slip this opportunity of so easily and so cheaply finding out what the right kind of care for your hair will do for you—you certainly ought to try one week's free test drill of your hair? Do you not think so?

The week's test will produce results that will open your eyes to the possibilities of proper hair drill.

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That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.

That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.

That your hair need not be too lustreless or too shiny.

That it need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.

That it need not fall out when brushed or combed.

That it certainly need not be scurfy, greasy or odorous.

The one week's trial, for which the enterprising proprietors of the famous preparation Edward's "Harlene" are willing to send a sufficient supply to every reader of this paper, will also show another remarkable effect. It will show how important to the welfare of your brain is the condition of your hair, and before the end of the week you will revel in a sense of mental lightness and alertness. Your test will not be speculative in the slightest degree. The special free bottle of "Harlene" placed at your disposal for the purpose of the test is used by most of those members of Royalty and Society who are noted for beautiful hair.

The week's test is open to both sexes and all ages.

Why not send to-day, and thus place yourself in a position to commence the week's trial at once.

A strong word of caution should be given against taking internal remedies, which will ruin the constitution, and cheap, worthless remedies which will ruin the hair.

HARLENE is stocked by all Chemists and Stores.

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To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6 High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special free bottle of "Harlene" necessary for one week's practical trial of this preparation as a "Hair Drill." Enclose 3 penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of Paper

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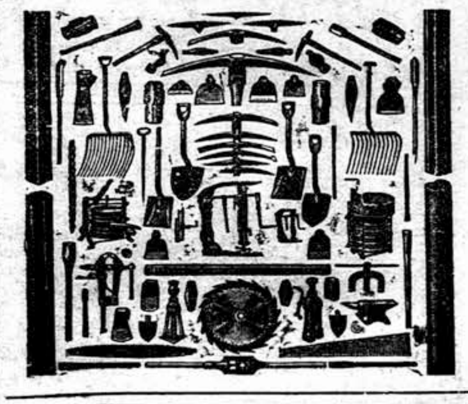

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